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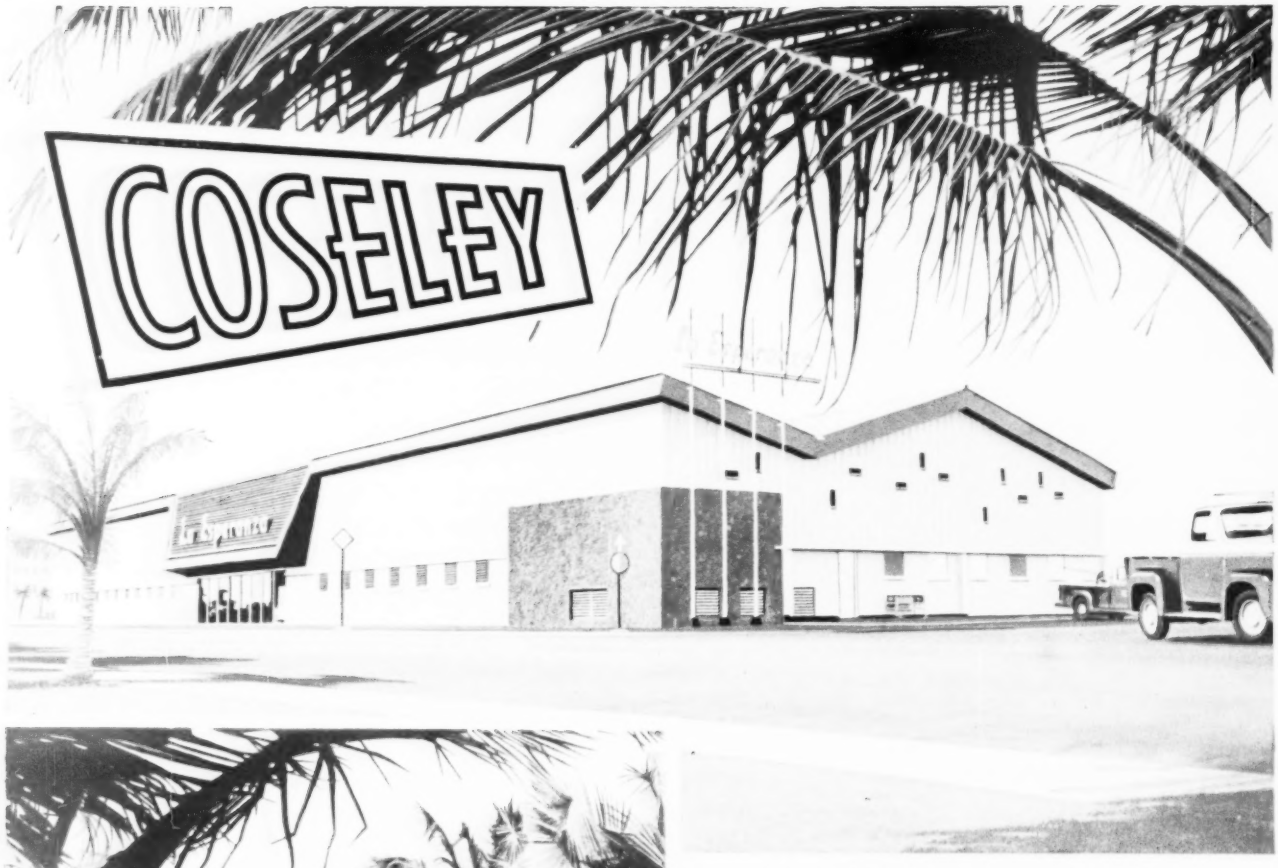

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Board of Trade Journal

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The Prime Minister of Sweden Opens Britain's Largest Overseas Trade Fair

THE LARGEST TRADE FAIR ever to be staged by Britain overseas was opened in Stockholm on May 18 by Mr. Tage Erlander, the Prime Minister of Sweden in the presence of Their Majesties King Gustaf VI Adolf and Queen Louise of Sweden. Her Britannic Majesty's Government was represented by Mr. Frederick Erroll, the President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Craigton, Minister of State, Scottish Office, also attended the Fair and on Monday, Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, was a guest at the dinner given in Stockholm by the president of the British Iron and Steel Federation.

The Fair, which closes on June 3, covers 210,000 square feet of display space, and illustrates the importance Britain attaches to her trade with Sweden and other Nordic countries. Already tariffs on industrial goods have been cut by 40 per cent. and latest trade figures show that both countries have taken advantage of these reductions. In terms of population every Swede bought £19 worth of British goods last year, against £3 by West Germans and the United States customer's less than £2.

A triple airlift is bringing top level businessmen and Government representatives on successive days from Denmark, Norway and Finland to see a counterpart of the United Kingdom satellite now orbiting the earth and hear the recorded bleep of its actual brother. Together with large numbers of other visitors they will also see something of the British telecommunications industry which is playing such an important part in the world today (see report on the IEA Fair on page 1149).

They will be able to peep into the future through a working model of a proposed Hovercraft fuelling station, a development in which Britain holds at least a year's clear lead over the rest of the world.

Children can amuse themselves in a fully-equipped playground, free to play with a whole range of British toys.

The exhibition is far from static. In the biggest exhibit of all, British miners can be seen using the latest coal-cutting machinery on a 60 foot long underground coalface supported by the 'Walking Roof,' a British development which has brought an entirely new technique to mining. At the touch of a switch these hydraulically operated pitprops move themselves forward and take up new positions behind the cutter-loader as it works its way along the face.

The focal point of the United Kingdom Board of Trade is an exhibit concentrated on capital goods mounted by the Central Office of Information in 'The Rotunda' (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 11). These machines include a semi-automatic plastics injection moulding machine producing plastic beakers which will be given away to visitors. Demonstrations of mechanical handling plant moving earth and making roads add to the bustle.

A London Routemaster bus carries visitors free from the city centre to the fair grounds. In Stockholm Harbour, units of the Royal Navy are open to the public.

With the first week-end mainly devoted to the general public it was not expected that buyers would be there in any strength. Stockholm was experiencing this year's first spell of warm sunny weather and the Swedes were pouring out of the city early on Saturday, many carrying outboard motors and camping equipment. Nevertheless there was a fair attendance by the public on Saturday. The main hall and outdoor area were both comfortably populated.

Immediate centres of interest were the coalmine and the shipbuilding stand – the latter's fine display of ships' models drawing the younger generation. Not unexpectedly the modern room layouts of the Council of Industrial Design and the fashion shows were the main attractions for women visitors.

Scotch whisky processing was another special point of interest for many visitors.

Space precludes mentioning more than a few of the exhibitors, but among them were:

Smiths' Clock and Watch Division stand featured their electrically-controlled meat thermometer. A probe is thrust into the meat and then connected to a roast control-knob which ensures that the meat will be well done, medium or lightly cooked. When the meat is cooked to the required amount, the instrument automatically switches off or rings a warning buzzer. Another product of the

Fox Photos

H.M. King Gustaf Adolf (*third from left*) and H.M. Queen Louise, seen during their tour of the Fair which was opened by the Swedish Prime Minister on May 18. On the left of King Gustaf is Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe.

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Front Cover Photograph

The illustration shows a section of the previous Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition held in the Grand Hall at Olympia in 1960. For preview of exhibition see pages 1149-1159.

company is a Kelvin Hughes fishing echo-sounder with a range down to four hundred and eighty fathoms.

Some forty motor manufacturers are taking part in a major display. Two brand new vehicles, the four-speed Ford 'Zephyr Six' and the Hillman 'Super Minx' station wagon are on public exhibition for the first time. B.M.C. have mounted the largest car display ever staged in Sweden by a single manufacturer. Rolls-Royce, Jaguar and Vauxhall are also represented. Small buses are featured by Ford, B.M.C. and Commer, the latter a school bus specially designed to meet Swedish requirements. Ford and B.M.C. are also showing the tractors which helped the UK to win 45 per cent. of the Swedish tractor market last year.

Example of Anglo-Swedish Co-operation

Child-proof door handles by Wilmot Breeden and Smiths' electronic impulse revolution counter are two new items for the up-to-date motorist. The automotive products group show a complete range of Lockheed hydraulic disc and drum brakes suitable for either smaller cars such as the Dutch Daf and Swedish Saab cars, or the larger Volvo trucks. On the same stand Borg and Beck display a completely new type of spring that does not need adjustment, and which is now in production for the newest British cars. The group gives an interesting illustration of Anglo-Swedish co-operation which was demonstrated by a recent exercise carried out between Lockheed Precision Products and AB Slipmaterial-Naxos. The Swedish firm approached Lockheed for hydraulic remote control equipment to operate their latest steel billet grinding machines. The hydraulic system was designed, made and shipped to Sweden and now several of these special machines are back in Britain at one of the Colville Group's factories reducing costs and speeding the output of steel billets.

The industrial uses of molybdenum disulphide lubricant are illustrated by the Slip Group of companies. The group has supplied Scandinavian industries and shipping with fuel oil treatments and tank cleaning products for several years. New products on show are Molyslip liquid grease which can be sprayed and Copaslip, an anti-seize compound which has a variety of applications over a wide temperature range.

A demonstration of dip-coating in thermoplastics powder is the main attraction of the Telcon display on the British Plastics Federation stand. The Swedes have already shown great interest in this method of metal finishing and Mr. R. G. C. Baxter, Telcon's technical representative, is to deliver a paper on the process to the Swedish Plastics Federation at a symposium on May 22.

A versatile material already making an impact on both industry and architecture is the plastics-coated sheet steel called Stelvetite. It is shown at Stockholm in a new form (with patterned finish) by John Summers, who first succeeded in bonding vinyl to sheet steel at their Chester works. The resulting laminate, apart from its colour, has the strength of steel plus the corrosion resistance of plastics.

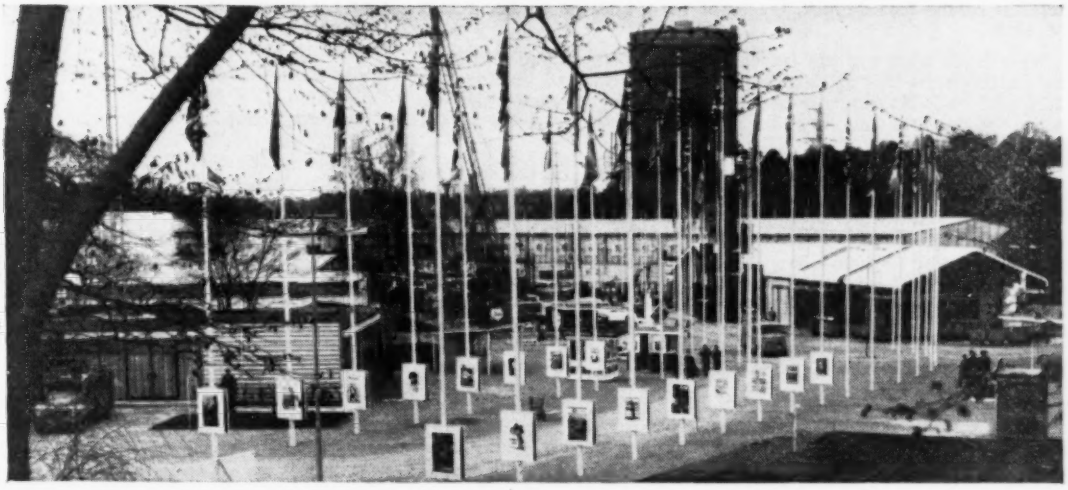
A unit from a range of sump pumps and an automatic system for priming centrifugal pump installations from a central station is featured on the Worthington-Simpson stand. The sump pump is intended for the transfer and circulation of liquids in sumps up to 9 feet deep. The priming system which is entirely automatic, enables considerable economies to be made on initial, operating and maintenance costs. Easy to install, it is suitable for both marine and land applications.

An interesting sidelight on the displays is that I.C.I. Terylene safety belts now being used by many motorists all over Europe owe their origin to basic research done by the Swedish State Car Board, who discovered that the fibre was the one with most desirable properties for this purpose.

Brilliant sunshine threw into bright relief the colours of the British and Swedish Guards whose bands played the Swedish and British National Anthems as the Royal visitors arrived for the opening ceremony at the open air theatre which was crowded with visitors and exhibitors.

Mr. Tage Erlander's Speech

Mr. Tage Erlander, the Prime Minister of Sweden, declaring the Fair officially open, spoke of 'this manifestation of power, vitality and versatility of one of the world's leading industrial nations.' He continued: 'We in Sweden greet this exhibition with a special joy as an expression of the long-standing friendship between England and Sweden. In 1654 Queen Kristina and Oliver Cromwell signed a



A general view of a section of the £2m. Fair at which five hundred British firms are exhibiting.

Fox Photos

treaty of friendship and commerce. This treaty is one of the oldest treaties still in force between two countries. It consolidated a political and commercial community of interest between the two countries which was already then deeply rooted.

'The Anglo-Swedish trade has to a large extent determined our own economic growth and the shape it has taken. Swedish exports of iron to England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the basis on which the classical so-called Swedish "Bruk" civilization rested and flourished.

'Today the greatly diversified Anglo-Swedish trade mirrors the production capacities of two highly industrialized countries. It has further a turnover in absolute figures as well as relatively in relation to trade between other European countries which is quite remarkable. Figures for 1961 show a total trade both ways to a value of £280 m., imports and exports on the whole balancing. This means that Great Britain is our second biggest customer. Even more remarkable and worthy of attention is the fact that Sweden buys more British goods than any other country in Europe but one. British exports to Sweden increased in 1961 by £14 m. and this tendency seems to have been upheld so far also this year.

'The very close economic affiliation brought about by such intensive trade has made it both natural as well as necessary for Sweden and Great Britain to work intimately together in the face of various economic and trade policy questions. With a foreign trade reaching all round the globe, the two countries have long since shared a philosophy of free trade. Their collaboration has therefore found many opportunities to manifest itself within the framework of the extensive international economic and trade co-operation which has seen the light in post-war years. The hitherto most important manifestation of Anglo-Swedish co-operation in this context has been their common participation in the EFTA. EFTA has confirmed its worth as an important stimulating factor in the present economic situation in Europe. It is our hope that the association shall be able to contribute actively to the constructive solution of the broad European integration problem.

'You have brought to Stockholm what I am told is the biggest trade fair ever displayed by Britain abroad. This is a most impressive demonstration of the productive capacity and the vigorous salesmanship of British industry. You have come here to conquer even more effectively the Swedish market. You are very welcome indeed. Free trade and international exchange of technical experience is of vital importance for a dynamic economic development.

'We see in this Fair not only a manifestation of Britain's determination to seek increasing outlets in a market which is already very conscious of British quality and keen to absorb her products. We see it also as a token of the many hundreds of years of friendship between our peoples and of our common democratic traditions and beliefs.

'I sincerely congratulate Her Majesty's Government and I congratulate you, Mr. Minister, and your collaborators on this magnificent display and I now take great pleasure in declaring the British Exhibition in Stockholm 1962 open.'

The President's Speech

The President of the Board of Trade said:

'My first and very pleasant duty must be to express the deep gratitude felt by all of us for the honour paid to Britain and to British industry by the presence at this ceremony of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden. Monarchy, both as an institution and as a family relationship, is one of the most significant ties which Sweden and Britain share in common, and so it is all the more gratifying to us that your Majesties should be with us on this occasion.

'Secondly, I must thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for coming here today to declare this exhibition open. It is an action which we deeply appreciate not only in itself but on account of all that we believe it to symbolize.

'We in Britain are very proud of our long-established institutions and of our traditions. We believe that in the world of today they are a source of stability and strength. In industrial matters we believe that our traditions of craftsmanship and inventiveness, of skill and quality are values which matter. But please do not suppose that treasuring the past means living in the past.

'Britain, like Sweden, is a modern country and we believe one of our main sources of strength is that we combine stability with progress, and experience with innovation. We invented the steam engine but we are also the first country to bring into operation a full-scale nuclear power station. We built our trade on wool and cotton and the quality of our products in these fields are still second to none – but they have now been joined by numerous man-made fibres, including our own invention, Terylene. We can still provide china, glass and carpets in the patterns which the world knows and loves – but we also believe that our modern designs merit respect, even from a nation with your own high standards.

'We trade on a large scale, and we sell our goods in every country of the world. We are the world's biggest exporters of textile machinery; we produce more than half the world's agricultural tractors; while at sea, about a third of the world's ocean going tonnage of ships is equipped with British radar. We sell refrigerators to Iceland and yashmaks to the Arabs; camera lenses to Hollywood and women's clothes to Paris. Our overseas trade is now about twice as big again in real terms as it was before the war. I suggest that to have achieved so much we must be pretty good at both manufacturing and selling.

'But I need not try to prove my point in detail. For the object of those who have sponsored this exhibition, and whom I would like to congratulate on their enterprise, is to show you a cross-section of the actual goods which we produce today. Modern Britain has been brought to your doorstep to enable you to judge us as we are. And it is to your doorstep that we have come, because Sweden is one of our oldest and closest trading partners. Our partnership is symbolized at the entrance to this exhibition by

replicas of the Commercial Treaty of 1654, and the EFTA Treaty of 1959.

'Our trade with you has increased in real terms three-fold since before the war – half as much again as the average of our increase in world trade. During the last three years the amount which we have bought and sold to one another has risen by some 25 per cent.

'But in its growth, trade reflects the history of the development of those which it binds together. Not so very long ago it was Britain, the industrial nation, exchanging manufactures for the natural wealth of your forests and the produce of your land. Even 25 years ago our exports to you were confined almost entirely to textiles, cars and coke and coal, while your sales to us were mainly limited to forest products and iron ore. Today, however, our trading links are much more varied. In addition to our traditional exports to you, we now send you a whole range of new goods – from plastics to petroleum, from caravans to computers. And the pattern of your exports to us has changed. We still, of course, lean heavily upon you for supplies of raw materials for our industries – for iron ore, for timber, for paper and paper-board, but there are many other Swedish exports, which we have come to hold in high regard for their quality and for their design. I have in mind not simply manufactures such as your furniture and glassware, which is so widely admired throughout the world, but also Swedish cars, electrical equipment, and the many other products of your young and flourishing engineering industries.

'Yet there is more to the forging of trade links than percentage increases in import and export statistics. What I might call the tradition of trading that exists between our countries owes its strength, I am convinced, to the mutual understanding and respect that has grown up between us as peoples. Through the years our traders have come to prize the reliability, the fairness and the friendship which they encounter in Sweden. I need hardly say that Swedish exporters can be assured of meeting the same things in Britain.

'Although you are the largest of our trading partners in Scandinavia, our trading links with your neighbours are also strong. You will realise what importance we in Britain attach to our trade with Scandinavia if I tell you that last year each Scandinavian bought from us, and sold to us, well over ten times as much as each citizen of the United States of America. I am glad, therefore, that our trading ties with your neighbours are to be marked here during the exhibition by Norwegian, Danish and Finnish days.

'I have said that I hope that you will see in our exhibition a picture of modern Britain. But I hope you will see something more. At a time when the future shape of Europe is very much in our minds, I hope that you will see in the exhibition an expression of the closeness of our present ties with all the Scandinavian countries and a pledge of our determination to maintain those links unimpaired in the future.'

Mr. C. E. Harrison, President of the Federation of British Industries, who also spoke at the opening ceremony, said: 'I do not think there is any more certain way of ensuring peace, friendship, and understanding than by the ever-swelling flow of mutual trade. The great understanding which is being launched today is given special point by the partnership of our two countries as members of EFTA. It is I know your hope in Sweden as well as ours in Britain that solutions will be found to enable each of us according to our circumstances to find an acceptable relationship in or with the EEC.

'This great movement to build a united Europe has caught men's imaginations, is giving a new purpose and direction, which is everywhere to be seen. If we are the cause of extra congestion of traffic, of acute scarcity of hotel accommodation, of strange sounds of bagpipes, but at the same time of a considerable influx of foreign exchange to Stockholm, I trust, your Majesties, you will accept it as being in a good cause.'

After the ceremony the King and Queen made a separate tour of the Exhibition. The King's tour included the coalmine at the National Coal Board site, the British Government's pavilion and the impressive shipbuilding display while the Queen and her daughter-in-law, Princess Sybilla, devoted more of their time to textiles and other consumer goods.

A striking outside exhibit at the Exhibition is this Fordson tractor poised on the edge of a 'finger'.

Fox Photos

First Orders at the Fair

The Fair began to show hard results the day before it opened when it was announced that Newalls Insulation Ltd., a member of the Turner and Newall Group, will supply all the thermal insulating materials needed for the Esso petrochemical plants to be built at Stenungsund, the first of its kind in Sweden.

First order announced on the opening day was by a Swedish chain store with head offices in Gothenburg who are buying £2,000 worth of decorated glassware. This is the largest single order the firm – Western Glass Works Ltd. of London – have ever received from Scandinavia. Mr. A. Heppner, a director of the firm, said: 'We do well in Scandinavia because we design specially for the market.'

Other orders announced during the first few days of the fair included one from the Swedish telecommunications group, L. M. Ericsson Telefon A. B. of Stockholm, which placed an order, valued at about £400,000, with Ferranti Ltd. for an Orion data processing system. It is the third Orion to be ordered by a Swedish company and the sixth Ferranti computer sold in the Swedish market. The equipment specified makes the Ericsson system the biggest of 15 Orion orders so far announced by Ferranti.

Another order worth £35,000 for Goodenough automatic self-priming pumps was placed by the Swedish engineering firm Cerapid AB. Delivery, will take six months.

At a press conference on May 19, the President of the Board of Trade announced that British firms had by then sold goods worth about £700,000 at the Fair.

Sir Norman Kipping, director-general of the FBI, stated that over 30,000 paying visitors had entered the Fair in the first three days.

The President on Common Market and Commonwealth Trade

BRITAIN'S TRADE with the Commonwealth and the current negotiations with the European Economic Community were referred to by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, when he spoke at a lunch at the Mansion House, London, on Tuesday in connection with the twenty-first Congress of the Federation of British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce.

'I have heard it said that some British exporters take the Commonwealth too much for granted, and that they have been neglecting it for allegedly more difficult markets such as the United States and Europe,' Mr. Erroll said. 'Such criticisms may not be without foundation, though I believe they are often exaggerated. The Commonwealth is a highly competitive market, and many of our exporters and manufacturers must have shown drive and skill of no mean order to sell £1,300 million of goods to it, as they did last year.

'However, Britain's imports from the Commonwealth were over £1,500 million, and in private investment and aid to the Commonwealth we sent out something like £300 million. We have resisted, and shall continue to resist, suggestions that we shou'd adopt a restrictive import policy or subsidize exports. But we must look to a continuing and substantial increase in our exports if we are to expand and afford more aid and private investment to the Commonwealth.'

Referring to the Common Market, Mr. Erroll said that the Commonwealth had a direct interest in the prosperity and expansion of the British market. We were still, for nearly every Commonwealth country, the biggest single market, the biggest supplier and the biggest source of private overseas investment. We believed that membership of the Common Market would promote a more rapid expansion of the British economy – and of European markets as a whole. And from this Commonwealth countries would certainly benefit.

'We have repeatedly made it clear that we shall need terms which safeguard the essential interests of Commonwealth countries, but we have to recognize that there will almost certainly be some diversion and change, as well as a general growth of trade. Exporters in the Commonwealth will be wise to plan on the basis that in the long run their goods must stand or fall by their quality and competitiveness.

'Whatever the outcome of our negotiations in Brussels we intend to work for a sustained rise in the growth of the economy. We have recently taken some important steps towards this. Just two weeks ago I attended the first business meeting of the National Economic Development Council. It seemed to me to get off to a very good start. The Council decided to hold discussions with sixteen industries which among them cover a very large proportion of our industrial output. The purpose of these talks will be to identify the obstacles to faster economic growth, and to see what practical problems would arise if the rate were increased to an average of 4 per cent. a year in the period 1961/66.'

Britain had a good record as a market for the rest of the world, and notably so for the products of the developing countries of the Commonwealth, Mr. Erroll added. Similarly, we had found in the members of the Commonwealth a dependable market for our own manufactures. But this happy state of affairs did not happen only because of the ties of mutual loyalty that held us together. Neither did they derive their greatest strength from devices such as tariff preferences that benefited Commonwealth trade. Commonwealth trade existed to the extent that we were able to satisfy each other's trading requirements both as outlets for what each of us could most economically produce, and as competitive suppliers for what we needed to import.

'All this suggests very strongly to my mind that traders in Britain should re-double their efforts to sell to the Commonwealth,' the President said. 'Whatever comes of our negotiations in Brussels, and whatever terms may finally emerge for safeguarding essential Commonwealth interests if we do eventually join, the problem of maintaining and expanding Commonwealth trade is in principle the same. Britain has to provide the products that are wanted at a price that can be paid, provide them where they are wanted, and when they are wanted. If we allow ourselves to assume that what was good enough yesterday will be good enough for tomorrow we shall have only ourselves to blame if our customers look elsewhere. We in the Board of Trade will give all the help we can through our export services, our Trade Commissioners, through assistance in arranging exhibitions, fairs and trade weeks, and in other ways.'

There had been some important changes in our patterns of production in the past generation to which Commonwealth trade had had to adapt itself. There had been a development in agricultural production in Britain. There had also been in many parts of the Commonwealth a great upsurge of economic development and the beginnings of an industrial revolution, indeed in some places, much more than a beginning.

Such developments required the use of certain protective devices which could be invaluable at the start, but which could be used to encourage indefinitely an uneconomic use of a country's resources. 'I fully recognize the desirability of industrial development and would not suggest that reasonable protection for infant industries is a luxury to be dispensed with; but there is great danger, if Commonwealth countries allow their economies to become insulated from the impact of overseas competition, that they will lose opportunities for expanding their exports, and turn more and more away from the wider trading communities that in various parts of the world are now gathering strength,' Mr. Erroll said.

'May I make a plea in this connection for enlightened administration of import restrictions. Such restrictions in certain circumstances may be a regrettable necessity, but they should be applied with as much consideration as possible for the unfortunate exporter who may well wonder whether it is really impossible, for example, to admit token imports, or goods in transit and goods subject to firm orders at the same time when restrictions are imposed. These, to my mind, are matters which can cause ill feeling between traders in Commonwealth countries out of all proportion to any small advantage which might seem to accrue to the balance of payments of a particular country or in the development of its secondary industries.'

The Congress was opened by H.M. the Queen. Lord Casey gave the opening address. Other speakers during the week were Mr. Edward Heath (Lord Privy Seal), Mr. Reginald Maudling (Colonial Secretary), Mr. Duncan Sandys (Commonwealth Relations Secretary).

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Ministers on Increasing Exports

'For the fourth month running this year exports have increased. This upward trend gives good grounds for confidence.' - *Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, in London on May 16.*

'We must now achieve and consolidate a substantial increase in exports as a base for growth. We have created for the United Kingdom this year a first-rate export opportunity. The trade figures published on Wednesday show that month after month our exports are moving steadily up.' – *Mr. Henry Brooke, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, at the Belfast Chamber of Commerce on May 18.*

'Throughout the whole economy exports must have priority. For success we have to maintain our competitive position. It has improved considerably in the last few months. . . . So far as the economy as a whole is concerned, and the underlying balance of payments, there are signs that an upturn is beginning. Industrial production moved up again in March following a rise in February. There has been a small but steady rise in exports in each of the first four months of the year.' – *Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Port Sunlight on May 19.*

(Details of United Kingdom overseas trade in April are given on page 1126).

The New Challenge to Design in Industry

AN EXHIBITION OF Industrial Art organized by the Royal Society for the Encouragements of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce was opened in the Adelphi, London, on May 16 by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade. On display were winning and commended designs from the Industrial Art Bursaries Competition of the R.S.A. for 1961.

In his opening address, the President said that the Industrial Revolution had produced a new challenge to the Society to carry out the aims set out in its title. 'It is a common-place to say that we now have to meet the full force of competition from countries which 200 years ago were far behind us in industrial development, or not even in the industrial race at all. What we have to realize now is that, while cheapness and functional efficiency are essential for selling our goods overseas, when we find ourselves in a position of equality in these respects, good design may often tip the balance in our favour.

'The Board of Trade is not, of course, concerned with aesthetics, and it would be a bold President of the Board of Trade who would try to say what good design should be. But from our rather mercenary point of view it is quite clear that the evolution of designs which will sell abroad, and which we shall not be ashamed of at home, needs the highest standard of imaginative approach on the part of the designer. Nor, I think, am I likely to be challenged if I say that, however paradoxical it may seem, one of the best ways of stimulating oneself to produce new ideas is to find out on the spot what is being done by other workers in one's own field.

'I am therefore very glad to learn that many of the bursaries will be used for study abroad. The future designers of British industry will need to do all they can in their formative years to widen their horizons and broaden their experience, both as artists and in their understanding of the way of life of countries in which they may ultimately hope to see their designs in circulation in the forms of finished goods.'

Business Monitor : Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Gramophone Records for March 1962. (Manufacturers' sales of gramophone records in March valued at £1,220,000 were 14 per cent. more than in March 1961; home sales were 24 per cent. more and export sales 13 per cent. less.)

Motor Cycles, Pedal Cycles and Parts for March 1962.

Prime Minister Sees Deputation from Cotton Industry

THE PRIME MINISTER received a deputation led by Lord Rochdale, Chairman of the Cotton Board, representing employers and workers in the various sections of the cotton industry, on May 15. The President of the Board of Trade was also present.

The deputation outlined to the Prime Minister the various matters at present giving rise to anxiety in the cotton industry. After a full and frank discussion, the Prime Minister undertook to give further consideration to these problems.

Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, Visits Northern Ireland

MR. NIALL MACPHERSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, visited export firms in Northern Ireland on Wednesday. He discussed their achievements and problems, and spoke at an export symposium of the Belfast College of Technology.

Report on Protection of Industrial Designs

THE DEPARTMENTAL committee appointed in 1959 to consider the law relating to the protection of industrial designs has now presented its report to Mr. Frederick Erroll, the President of the Board of Trade. The committee was composed of Mr. Kenneth Johnston, Q.C., chairman, and seven other members.

Notes:

On May 14, 1959, a Departmental committee was appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to review the law relating to the protection of industrial designs, with the following terms of reference:

> 'To consider and report whether any, and if so, what, changes are desirable in the law relating to the protection of industrial designs. In framing their recommendations the Committee should include consideration of the desirability of enabling United Kingdom designs to receive cheap and effective protection in other countries on the basis of reciprocity'.

This is the first occasion on which a Departmental committee has considered the subject of design protection alone. Designs have previously been considered in conjunction with either Patents or Copyright.

The existing law on the protection of industrial designs is the Registered Designs Act, 1949, as amended by the Copyright Act, 1956; and the Patents & Designs (Renewals, Extensions & Fees) Act, 1961.

Conference of European Organizations for Trade Promotion

THIS YEAR H.M. Government will be host to the fourth annual meeting of the Conference of European Organizations for Trade Promotion, which will meet in the Board of Trade from May 30 to June 1. Previous Conferences have been held in Copenhagen, The Hague and Paris.

The Conference brings together the heads and leading personalities of the principal trade promotion bodies in thirteen Western European countries. In addition to following up business arising from past annual conferences, this year's meeting will be principally devoted to two general topics: export promotion publicity techniques and their practical effectiveness; and the respective functions of government and private enterprise bodies in the work of export promotion.

The meetings are intended to be quite informal and are confidential so as to ensure full freedom for very frank exchanges of views about practical problems – on the shortcomings as well as the successes in export promotion work.

For this year's meeting the Board of Trade has also arranged a programme of events aimed to show the visiting delegates the keenness, efficiency and ability of British industry and export services. These will include a visit to the Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition at Olympia, a supper party by the Minister of State to the Board of Trade (Sir Keith Joseph), and luncheons which have kindly been offered by the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Travel and Holidays Association.

Lord Privy Seal's Statement on EEC Negotiations

MR. EDWARD HEATH, the Lord Privy Seal, made the following statement in Parliament on May 16 regarding the progress of the Brussels negotiations with the E.E.C. He said he would confine the statement to general matters and publish a more detailed account in *Hansard*.

'At the ministerial meeting in March I asked for a full report to be prepared jointly by officials setting out the positions of both the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom on each sector of the negotiations and the arguments put forward to support them, together with a summary of the work done by officials in exploring the differences that existed. This report was ready on time, on April 14, and has since been studied by all the Governments concerned and the Commission.

'My purpose in asking for this progress report was to enable Ministers to see clearly where we had established common ground and what the gaps were between our positions after five months of analysis and explanation. This was essential before we could proceed to the point of considering satisfactory solutions to the problems involved in our application.

'Our principal task at the ministerial meeting in Brussels last Friday and Saturday was to consider fully this progress report. This marked the end of the first or exploratory stage of the negotiations. Over almost the whole field the issues have now been clearly defined. The way is now open for the negotiation of solutions.

'To facilitate the task of finding solutions, the British delegation tabled immediately before the ministerial meeting substantive proposals in three different sectors. First, we put forward a detailed plan for the treatment of exports of manufactures from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Secondly, we submitted a general formula for the treatment of Commonwealth exports of temperate foodstuffs both in the short and the long term. Thirdly, we proposed detailed measures on various problems relating to United Kingdom agriculture.

'At the ministerial meeting, a large part of which was in restricted session, Ministers had a preliminary discussion on the substance of these problems. We instructed our officials to work out possible solutions, within agreed terms of reference, which are to be reported to us in some sectors at our next meeting. In addition, the Ministers authorized the setting up of a working party to deal with particular aspects of horticulture in both the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community.

'The Chairman of the Ministers of the Community informed the ministerial meeting that the delegations of the Six member Governments had accepted my request, made at the March ministerial meeting, that our objective should be to determine at least the main outlines of a possible agreement covering the whole field of problems by the end of July. That is, therefore, agreed between us.

'There will, of course, be a great deal of work still to be carried out after this stage has been reached. But we have now entered upon the stage of negotiations proper. Many of the problems we have to solve are complex and difficult. The United Kingdom Delegation will pursue their solution with determination.

'It was agreed that the next ministerial meeting should be held in Brussels on May 29-30 and a further four-day meeting from June 27-30.'

Discussion on the statement will be found in columns 1338-1346 of *Hansard* for May 16.

Following is the detailed account of the progress of the negotiations circulated by the Lord Privy Seal in *Hansard* of the same day (May 16, columns 1346-8).

Since my last report on the Brussels negotiations on March 7 the Deputies have continued to examine the various problems to which I referred. In particular, work has been concentrated on the problems of United Kingdom agriculture and Commonwealth exports of temperate foodstuffs to this country, and on the problems of the so-called Category 1 countries, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Hong Kong.

At the ministerial meeting at the end of March it was agreed that our Deputies should prepare a comprehensive report covering all the matters under negotiation and setting out the position reached by either side on each of them.

As I have already told the House, consideration of this report was the main item on the agenda for the ministerial meeting last week. The present position with regard to the various problems under discussion is briefly as follows.

The general level of the common external tariff

There is broad agreement on this, but we have reserved the right to propose a review of the position at the end of our negotiations.

Raw materials and semi-manufactures for which we have proposed a zero tariff

The Six had put forward no specific suggestions in response to our proposals in this field before the ministerial meeting, and after prolonged discussion it was agreed that our Deputies should examine the items product by product and produce solutions.

Manufactures from Canada, Australia and New Zealand

Before the ministerial meeting we put forward proposals under which the application of the common external tariff to this trade would be deferred pending negotiations in GATT, but that subject to the outcome of these negotiations and subsequent reviews, the common external tariff should, with perhaps some exceptions, apply to the whole of this trade by 1970. It was agreed at the ministerial meeting that these proposals should be accepted as a basis for discussion, and that Deputies should report on the further consideration given to them at the ministerial meeting on May 29-30.

Category 1 countries (India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Hong Kong)

A Working Party which has been studying the trade problems of these countries has so far concentrated mainly on textiles. It was agreed that the Deputies should complete their work on textiles, put forward proposals for dealing with the other items of trade and examine more thoroughly than has so far been possible the problems raised by Hong Kong's trade.

Association and tropical products

A Working Party is already examining the problems of trade arrangements and tariffs for the main tropical products, and their report should be available for Ministers at their meeting on May 29-30. It was agreed that Deputies should carry further their consideration of other questions related to the association of Commonwealth countries with an enlarged Community.

Commonwealth temperate foodstuffs

The proposals we put forward for discussion envisage specific arrangements for the Commonwealth countries concerned for specific periods and agreed machinery for reviewing how these arrangements should be extended thereafter having regard in particular to any international agreements which might be negotiated in the meantime. I emphasised at the ministerial meeting the very great importance we attach to this question and the fact that Commonwealth interests would not be met merely by agreement on transitional arrangements covering a specific period of years. It was agreed that the Deputies should give high priority to this matter with a view to submitting a report in time for consideration on May 29.

United Kingdom agriculture

The two major problems in this field are:

(i) annual reviews and guarantees to farmers in an enlarged Community;

(ii) the length of the transitional period for the United Kingdom.

We have proposed amendments which we think will be necessary to certain of the agricultural regulations if the Community is enlarged by our accession and that of other European countries, and we have put forward views on the commodities for which the Community have not yet approved regulations. I undertook at the ministerial meeting to put forward further proposals as soon as possible on certain other commodities, notably meat and dairy products. All these matters will be further considered by Deputies before the next ministerial meeting and, in particular, a Working Party has been authorised to consider the problems of United Kingdom horticulture.

Economic Union provisions of the Treaty of Rome

Throughout the period discussion of these Articles and the regulations made under them continued with the Commission. So far, no serious problem has emerged, and these questions were not discussed at the ministerial meeting.

Index of Retail Prices in April

The Ministry of Labour announce that, at April 17, 1962, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 17, 1956 (taken as 100), was 120, compared with 118 at March 13. Calculated to one decimal, the April index was 119.7 compared with 118.1 in March.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to rises in the average levels of prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables and in local rates.*

Note: The index figure for April 17 has been calculated in accordance with the recently published recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee. With prices at January 16, 1962, taken as 100 it was 101.9.

*Details of the principal changes between mid-March and mid-April will be given in the **May** issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette to be published on May 31.

U.K. – E.E.C. Agreement Concluded in GATT Tariff Conference

ON MAY 16 the United Kingdom signed a bilateral tariff agreement with the European Economic Community. This agreement, together with the agreement which we have already concluded with the United States (details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, 1962, page 554) will result in a substantial reduction in tariff barriers on a reciprocal basis.

The commitments on the Common Tariff of the Community fall into two parts. First, the E.E.C. undertook commitments on the Common Tariff in negotiations with the United Kingdom under Article XXIV(6) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; in these negotiations the E.E.C., by making compensatory concessions, secured release from prior commitments in cases where the application of the Common Tariff involves raising duties above the level at which they had previously been bound in the tariffs of individual member States. The E.E.C. (in addition to binding rates in the Common Tariff against increase) undertook to reduce the duties in the Common Tariff on products in which it is estimated that our trade in 1959 was worth about £36 million. These products include agricultural tractors, worsted and flax yarns, woollen piecegoods, whisky, electric washing machines, paint and biscuits. In addition, our exports will benefit from reductions in the Common Tariff as a result of agreements between the Community and third countries under Article XXIV(6); our trade in the products concerned in 1959 is estimated at some £28 million.

Secondly, the United Kingdom has concluded with the E.E.C. an agreement for new tariff concessions in which they undertake to reduce, generally by one-fifth, the duties in the Common Tariff on a wide range of products including certain leather goods, marine engines, refrigerators, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment and commercial vehicles. United Kingdom trade will also benefit from tariff reductions, mostly of one-fifth, which the E.E.C. undertook to make in their recent agreement with the United States. United Kingdom trade with the E.E.C. in the products affected by the reductions provided for in the agreements concluded with ourselves and the United States was worth in 1959 about £173 million. These products are, in general, additional to those which were the subject of concessions in the agreements under Article XXIV(6). On the other side imports into the United Kingdom from the E.E.C. valued in 1959 at £115 million will benefit from the tariff reductions (mostly of one-fifth) which we are now undertaking to make and from those provided for in the agreement which we recently concluded with the United States.

The GATT Tariff Conference is continuing in Geneva but the negotiations in which the United Kingdom is directly concerned have now been concluded. The United Kingdom may, however, benefit from concessions negotiated on the Common Tariff by the E.E.C. in agreements which they may conclude with other participating countries. It is expected that at the end of the Conference all the concessions which each participating country has agreed to make will be incorporated, in accordance with the usual practice, in multilateral tariff schedules to be published by the GATT Secretariat.

Reductions which the Community have agreed to make in the Common Tariff will not come into full effect until it replaces the individual tariffs of the member States. Under the Treaty of Rome the difference between the duties in these tariffs and the duties in the Common Tariff is, in general, to be reduced in three stages, at the first stage by 30 per cent., at the second stage by a further 30 per cent. and finally to be eliminated by 1970. The E.E.C. have already taken the first of these three steps by which they will bring into operation the Common Tariff. In the case of most industrial products they approximated the duties in their individual tariffs to the Common Tariff notionally reduced by one-fifth. They have, therefore, already taken in most cases the first of the three steps by which they will bring into operation the concessions now agreed upon. Under the Treaty of Rome the second stage in the approximation of the individual tariffs of the Member States to the Common Tariff is to be achieved by 1966, but the E.E.C. have recently decided to bring forward the second stage to July 1, 1963.

The changes in our tariff will be brought into effect in one stage as soon as practicable.

Copies of schedules of concessions agreed by the United Kingdom with the E.E.C. and copies (in French only) of schedules of concessions in the Common Tariff agreed by the E.E.C. with the United Kingdom have been received and are available for consultation. The translation of the Common Tariff has been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Where copies of the Schedules can be seen

Copies of the schedules giving details of the agreed tariff rates are available for consultation at:

Regional Offices of the Board of Trade:
Birmingham; Bristol; Cardiff; Glasgow; Leeds; London; Manchester; Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *(See Board of Trade Journal of May 4, page 975 for addresses).*

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce (68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.) and at all affiliated Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom.

The Federation of British Industries (21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.)

Regional Offices of the F.B.I.:
Birmingham; Bristol; Cambridge; Glasgow; Leeds; Liverpool; London; Manchester; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Nottingham; Reading; Sheffield.

The National Association of British Manufacturers (6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.)

Branches of the N.A.B.M.:
Birmingham; Cardiff; Glasgow; Leeds; Liverpool; London; Manchester; Newcastle; Nottingham.

The Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland (Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast)

Board of Trade Inquiry Rooms:
Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, and Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Further Acceleration of EEC Common Tariff Programme

On July 1 next customs duties on industrial goods traded between the members of the European Economic Community will be reduced by a further 10 per cent., making a total cut of 50 per cent. since the Community was set up. This decision, taken on May 15 by the Community's Council of Ministers, is a second acceleration of the timetable laid down in the Treaty of Rome, the first acceleration having been decided on May 12, 1960, and put into effect on December 31, 1960.

On July 1 a 5 per cent. cut will also be made on tariffs applied to quota-free agricultural products traded between the members of the Community which were not affected by the previous acceleration decision. This will bring the reduction of tariffs over a large part of the agricultural sector – both for goods on which quotas are still applied and for those on which such restrictions have been lifted – to a total of 35 per cent. The new decision will not affect those agricultural products already covered by the common agricultural policy, or for which the Commission has submitted proposals to the Council.

The Council decided that the second move towards the full application of the common external tariff is also to be brought forward. It will now take place on July 1, 1963, instead of at the end of the Second Stage of the transition period (December 31, 1965).

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Procedure for Notification of Agreements to the European Economic Commission

THE RULES OF competition applying to private enterprises in the European Economic Community are contained in Articles 85 to 89 of the Treaty of Rome, and an unofficial translation of these Articles together with the first implementing regulation (Regulation 17) was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 9, 1962. The European Economic Commission published in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities on May 15, 1962, a Regulation dealing with the form, content and other arrangements for making application for 'negative clearance' under Article 2 of Regulation 17 for particular agreements, decisions or practices and for notifying under Articles 4 and 5 agreements, decisions or practices for which exemption under Article 85 (3) is claimed. An unofficial translation of this further Regulation is given below; attention is drawn to the following important points:

1. Persons in the United Kingdom may have arrangements with persons in the Common Market which may be affected by these provisions of the Treaty and Regulations. The United Kingdom parties to such arrangements may wish to consider, in consultation with the other parties, whether application or notification should now be made, in view of the possible consequences of failure to do so. The Board of Trade understand from the Commission that any party, whether or not situated within the Common Market, may send in the application or notification.

2. Whether a particular arrangement ought to be the subject of an application for negative clearance under Article 2 of Regulation 17 or of notification under Articles 4 and 5 is a matter for the parties in the light of the precise terms and effects of the arrangement and the Board of Trade cannot advise on these questions.

3. It should be noted that the effect of a recent ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Communities is that some sole agency agreements may be subject to the provisions of Articles 85 (1) and (2) of the Treaty and, by virtue of Article 1 of Regulation 17, prohibited without prior decision to that effect being required. Thus, for example, a sole agency agreement between a British exporter and an importer in the Common Market may become automatically null and void in the Common Market unless it is notified in accordance with the regulations.

4. Under Article 5 of Regulation 17 certain existing agreements, decisions or practices for which exemption is claimed must be notified to the Commission by August 1, 1962.

5. Applications and notifications must be in one of the four official languages of the Community (French, German, Italian or Dutch).

6. The forms which are prescribed in Article 4 of the regulation below are being made available in the official languages. Copies may be obtained from the London Information Office of the European Communities, 23 Chesham Street, London, S.W.1 (Belgravia 4904-7) or from the Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 (Whitehall 6711), from the National Association of British Manufacturers, 6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (City 6031), or from most Chambers of Commerce affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Regulation No. 27 by the Commission

First implementing regulation under Regulation No. 17 by the Council of February 6, 1962. (The form, content and other conditions of applications and notifications.)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:

noting the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and particularly Articles 87 and 155,

noting Article 24 of Regulation No. 17 of the Council of 6th February, 1962 (the first implementing regulation under Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty);

considering that by virtue of Article 24 of Council Regulation No. 17, the Commission is authorized to lay down implementing regulations concerning the form, the content and the other conditions of applications submitted under Articles 2 and 3 and of the notifications provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of that regulation;

considering that the submission of these applications and notifications might have important legal consequences for each of the enterprises participating in an agreement, in a decision of an association or in a practice; that in consequence each enterprise must have the right to submit an application or to furnish a notification to the Commission; that, on the other hand, if an enterprise makes use of this right it is necessary for it to inform the other enterprises participating in the agreement, in the decision of an association or in the practice, so as to allow them to safeguard their interests;

considering that enterprises and associations of enterprises are responsible for sending to the Commission information on the facts and circumstances which justify the applications submitted under Article 2 and the notifications laid down in Articles 4 and 5;

considering that it is desirable to make provision for the use of forms for applications for negative clearance concerning the implementation of Article 85 paragraph 1 and for notifications concerning the implementation of Article 85 paragraph 3 of the Treaty in order to simplify and accelerate, in the interest of all concerned, their examination by the competent authorities;

HAS DRAWN UP THE PRESENT REGULATION.

ARTICLE 1

Persons entitled to submit applications and notifications

1. All enterprises taking part in agreements, decisions or practices provided for in Article 85 or 86 of the Treaty are entitled to submit an application under Article 2 or a notification under Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation No. 17. If the application or notification is presented only by certain participating enterprises, they shall inform the other enterprises.
2. When representatives of enterprises, of associations of enterprises, or of natural or artificial persons sign the applications and notifications provided for in Articles 2, 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 (b), and in Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation No. 17, they must produce written evidence of their authority to act as representatives.
3. In the case of a collective application of notification, it is recommended that a common representative is appointed.

ARTICLE 2

Submission of applications and notifications

1. Applications and notifications together with their annexes must be submitted to the Commission in seven copies.
2. The annexed documents shall be furnished in the original or in the form of a copy. The copy must be certified a true copy of the original.
3. Applications and notifications shall be made out in one of the official languages of the Community. The documents may be submitted in their original language. If this original language is not one of the official languages a translation into one of these languages must be attached.

ARTICLE 3

Effective date of applications and notifications

The application or notification shall take effect as soon as it is received by the Commission. If the application or notification is sent by registered letter it shall take effect from the date of the postmark of the place of despatch.

ARTICLE 4

Contents of applications and notifications

1. The applications provided for in Article 2 of Regulation No. 17 and concerning the implementation of Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty must be submitted on form A, shown as an annex. (Not reproduced)
2. The notifications provided for in Article 4 or Article 5 of Regulation No. 17 must be submitted on form B, shown as an annex. (Not reproduced)
3. Applications and notifications must contain the information requested on the forms.
4. More than one participating enterprise may submit their application or notification on a single form.
5. The applications provided for in Article 2 of Regulation No. 17 and concerning the implementation of Article 86 of the Treaty must give a complete description of the facts. The practice concerned and the position occupied by the enterprise

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Change of Address of Companies Registration Office and Business Names Registry

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, in order to bring under one roof again the Companies Registration Office and the Registry of Business Names, together with the 750,000 files (approximately 10 miles of shelving) relating to existing companies and recently dissolved companies now stored in three separate buildings, the Companies Registration Office and the Registry of Business Names are to be transferred to new premises at **Companies House, 55-71, City Road, London, E.C.1 (Telephone: Clerkenwell 9393.)**

To transfer these offices and at the same time maintain a service to the public, it is hoped to observe the following programme :

FRIDAY, JUNE 1. The public Search Room in Bush House will close at 1.0 p.m. to enable the repository staff to transfer files 1-285,280 (registered between 1855 and 1933) from Chancery Lane House to City Road.

During the following week, a van service will operate between City Road and Bush House, and members of the public wishing to inspect any of these files are asked to hand in their search slips at the Bush House Search Room as soon after 10 a.m. as possible.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8. The Companies Registration Office and the public Search Room in Bush House will close at 1.0 p.m. During this Whitsun week-end the public counters and Search Room and as many files as possible will be transferred to City Road, where the Companies Registration Office will open for business at noon on Tuesday, June 12.

Any 'live' company files left behind at Bush House and the files of recently dissolved companies (dissolved in or after 1954) will be transferred to City Road as soon thereafter as possible, and if necessary, a van service will operate between Bush House and the public Search Room at City Road.

JULY 7 AND 8. During this week-end the Registry of Business Names will be transferred from Lacon House to City Road.

It is believed that an intensive move in accordance with this programme will cause less inconvenience to the public than either a move over a longer period or a complete closure of the Companies Registration Office. But some inconvenience during and immediately after the move will be unavoidable and the public is asked to show forbearance towards it.

Stamping of Documents

Companies Registration Office are making arrangements to collect their fees in money instead of by means of impressed or adhesive fee stamps. There will therefore be no Inland Revenue stamp office at Companies House, City Road; and on a date to be announced Inland Revenue offices will cease to stamp documents or supply adhesive stamps in respect of Companies Registration Office fees. Until that time the Registrar will accept fees either in money or in the form of fee stamps.

Remittances in payment of Inland Revenue stamp duties in connection with new company registrations or increases in nominal capital (10s. each on the memorandum and articles, and an *ad valorum* duty on share capital) may be sent as hitherto to the Registrar of Companies, who will arrange for the documents to be stamped by the Inland Revenue. Registrants may, however, find that they can save time if they themselves get the documents stamped by the Inland Revenue before submitting them for registration.

The methods of paying fees to the Registry of Business Names will not be affected by these arrangements.

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in April

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including April, 1962, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1956	52	707,514	13,608	286,446	5,509	10,504	202
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
1961 February	4	60,425	15,106	38,357	9,589	1,771	443
March	5	97,783	19,557	44,809	8,962	1,551	310
April	4	77,404	19,351	36,315	9,079	1,319	330
1962 February	4	102,518	25,630	33,541	8,385	1,309	327
March	5	130,878	26,176	41,951	8,390	1,759	352
April	4	94,502	23,626	28,875	7,219	1,195	299

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1956	334,176	122,018	3,741
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
1961 February	27,119	16,054	635
March	26,359	15,822	625
April	31,784	13,038	558
1962 February	45,789	10,382	608
March	46,201	13,393	707
April	51,266	12,592	885

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g., the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

EEC Agreements Notification (*Continued*)

or enterprises in the Common Market, or in a substantial part of it, for the product or service concerned, must in particular be shown.

ARTICLE 5

Transitional provisions

1. The applications and notifications submitted before the entry into force of the present regulation and without using the forms shall be regarded as in order under Article 4 of the present regulation.
2. The Commission may request that a duly completed form shall be submitted within a period of time fixed by the Commission. In this case the applications and notifications shall not be considered as in order unless the forms are submitted within the time limit and in accordance with the provisions of the present regulation.

ARTICLE 6

The present regulation shall come into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The present regulation is binding in every respect and directly applicable in each Member State.

Index of Industrial Production for March

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for March 1962, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 114 (seasonally adjusted). There appears to have been a rise during the first quarter, bringing the quarterly average to the same level as the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter figures themselves have been revised by one point by the normal annual revision of seasonal factors. In addition several of the figures in the following table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

Standard Industrial Classification; Order Number		1959	1960	1961	1960	1961				1962		
					4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. (prov.)
II-XVIII	All industries	105	112	114	116	112	117	118	116	111	117	119
II	Mining and quarrying	97	94	93	97	95	96	95	98	94	101	101
III-XVI	Total manufacturing industries	106	115	115	118	112	118	120	116	109	116	120
III	Food, drink and tobacco	104	107	110	111	100	107	111	113	100	109	
	Food	102	104	107	108	102	106	106	111	102	107	
	Drink and tobacco	107	112	116	115	96	108	120	117	97	112	
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	111	122	124	125	125	131	130	125	124	133	
	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	107	117	122	121	121	121	127	123	117	119	
	General chemicals, etc.	111	123	125	125	125	132	130	125	125	135	
V	Metal manufacture: Ferrous	104	121	114	125	122	123	122	110	102	110	
	Non-ferrous	107	123	116	123	119	123	119	117	111	118	
VI-IX	Engineering and allied industries	105	112	114	115	109	115	119	116	110	116	
VI	Engineering and electrical goods	105	114	121	122	110	120	126	128	113	122	
VII	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	94	85	86	84	85	87	87	87	88	87	
VIII	Vehicles	109	118	109	110	110	116	120	106	113	118	
IX	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	100	112	105	114	114	113	112	102	99	103	
X-XII	Textiles, leather and clothing	107	113	111	118	107	118	120	113	103	116	
X	Textiles	106	110	107	117	107	111	111	110	101	108	
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	103	102	102	105	104	109	106	104			
XII	Clothing and footwear	111	120	122	123	109	131	140	119	106	134	
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.:											
	Bricks, cement, etc.,	108	117	122	118	115	119	126	121	103	119	
	Pottery	106	109	109	115	102	112	117	113	100	112	
	Glass	105	119	118	126	114	121	117	122	116	123	
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc	112	114	116	116	111	112	107	120	98	106	
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	107	119	120	127	126	131	124	121	122	120	
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	108	120	118	122	116	116	114	119			
XVII	Construction	106	111	118	114	—	—	—	119	—	—	—
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	103	110	116	123	139	130	121	131	148	143	144
	Seasonally adjusted:											
II-XVIII	All industries	—	—	—	112	112	113	114	113	111	113	114
III-XVI	Total manufacturing industries	—	—	—	114	113	115	115	113	110	113	114

Annual Report on Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement

THE ANNUAL Report of the Board of Trade for 1961* which was published on Monday, shows that in 1961 the number of receiving orders and administration orders in England and Wales was 3,521 – an increase of 720 over 1960.

The principal groups of trades and occupations affected were builders, retailers of hardware and electrical goods, road haulage contractors, retail grocers, farmers, retailers of motor vehicles and cycles and directors and promoters of companies; these seven groups accounted for 1,457 failures.

The number of estates in which official and non-official trustees were released in 1961 totalled 1,934 as compared with 2,101 in 1960 and 2,004 in 1959. Details of the final financial results of their administration are given.

The report also contains details of the results of 522 debtors' applications for discharge dealt with during the year (568 in 1960): of the 163 prosecutions concluded in respect of bankruptcy and other offences reported by the Official Receivers (134 in 1960); of the 289 deeds of arrangement registered in 1961 (268 in 1960) and of the 272 deeds of arrangement in respect of which final accounts were rendered (233 in 1960).

* BANKRUPTCY GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961 published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. Price 2s., by post 2s. 4d.

Marking of Imported Percussion Musical Instruments

THE STANDING COMMITTEE (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, will hold a public inquiry at the Board of Trade Offices, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday, July 17, 1962, beginning at 10.30 a.m., to consider an application that imported goods of the following descriptions should be required to bear an indication of origin at the time of importation, sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:

> Percussion musical instruments (excluding carillons) and the following accessories, namely, drum pedals, cymbal pedals, drum sticks, wire brushes, drum and cymbal stands, drumheads fixed on hoops, bass drum spurs.

A notice announcing that the Board of Trade had referred the application to the Standing Committee was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962 (page 672).

Communications regarding the inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Merchandise Marks Committee, Board of Trade, Room 1103, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 as soon as possible. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2264.)

Silk and Rayon Users' Association New Title

AT the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Silk & Rayon Users' Association (Incorporated), in London on May 9, it was decided that the title of the Association should be changed to 'The Silk and Man-made Fibre Users' Association', so that the interests represented by the Association might be more accurately reflected. Sir Ernest Goodale was re-elected President of the Association.

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE VOLUME of new export orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VII of the Standard Industrial Classification) in March was 12 per cent. less than a year earlier. Export orders in March 1961 were, however, especially high; in the first quarter of this year the decrease was 5 per cent. New home orders continued to decline in March after an increase in February when large orders were placed for a new power station. Deliveries to both home and export markets were about 5 per cent. more in March than a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries rose in March when it was 6 per cent. more than in March 1961, making an increase of 4 per cent. for the first quarter of this year compared with a year earlier.

The volume of exports of goods made in the engineering and electrical goods industries in the first quarter of this year was about the same as in the previous quarter and were 5 per cent. less than in the first quarter of 1961 when exports were inflated by the back-log of goods delayed by the strike at the London Docks in September and October 1960.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was pubished in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 — Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1960 1st Quarter	110	137	115	110	132	111	110	139	116
2nd Quarter	112	119	113	112	113	109	113	121	114
3rd Quarter	117	117	105	118	118	102	117	117	106
4th Quarter	117	122	122	119	125	122	117	120	121
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter*	119	124	124	127	127	123	117	123	124
1961 January	119	123	109	121	119	104	119	124	111
February	122	146	122	121	128	126	122	152	120
March	127	158	127	125	150	126	127	161	127
1962 January*	119	112	115	127	123	115	116	108	115
February*	120	134	123	127	126	122	118	137	124
March*	119	127	134	127	132	132	117	125	134

* Provisional.

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(*Continued on next page*)

Marking of Imported Flooring Strips

THE STANDING COMMITTEE (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, will hold a public inquiry at the Board of Trade Offices, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday, July 17, 1962, to consider whether the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1935, should be amended to permit the indication of origin to be stamped or stencilled on imported goods of the following descriptions:

> Maple or pine flooring strips, milled, measuring not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch by not more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of a length not less than 3 feet, nor more than 18 feet, having a tongue along the whole length of one of the wider sides and a groove along the whole length of the other.

A notice announcing that this matter had been referred to the Standing Committee was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962, page 672.

Communications regarding the inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Merchandise Marks Committee, Board of Trade, Room 1103, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, as soon as possible. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2264.)

Engineering Statistics *(Continued)*

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1960 1st Quarter	116	114	118	124	110	112	110
2nd Quarter	112	112	113	122	113	113	113
3rd Quarter	105	105	106	114	119	121	118
4th Quarter	122	120	126	127	119	121	118
1961 1st Quarter	118	120	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	123*	..	..	136	122*	129*	120*
1961 January	110	111	109		120	123	119
February	120	121	118		123	123	124
March	126	127	122		128	127	129
1962 January	113*	..	..		122*	129*	119*
February	122*	..	..		123*	129*	121*
March	133*	..	..		122*	129*	120*

* Provisional.

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industry.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

Purchase Tax on Strapping and Banding Materials

THE TREASURY have under consideration a proposal to extend the scope of the exemption from purchase tax for weftless tapes designed for use as tying materials in commercial and industrial packaging.

At present 'grass tape, being weftless material of a width not exceeding one inch, made of cotton threads laid side by side and held together by a bonding substance,' is exempt from tax. It is proposed to replace this exemption by an exemption in the following terms:

> 'Weftless tapes of a width not exceeding one inch, made of materials laid side by side and held together by a bonding substance, the following:
>
> (i) Tapes made of cotton threads,
>
> (ii) Tapes made of paper yarns or of man-made fibre yarns, being tapes weighing not less than 18 ounces per square yard, not coloured, embroidered, embossed or otherwise decorated and having nothing printed thereon except a trade name.'

Any representations concerning this proposal which interested parties desire to make should be made in writing to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (Section 20E), King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, not later than June 8, 1962.

Ship and Boatbuilder Annual Review

The 'Ship and Boat Builder Annual Review 1962' is now available. Copies from John Trundell (Publishers) Ltd., London, 50s.

Purchase Tax on Decoration Lighting Sets

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have reviewed the liability to tax of decoration lighting sets, including Christmas tree lighting sets. These consist of a series of coloured electric lamps or of electrically illuminated ornaments spaced along an electric wire. Although fancy and ornamental articles generally are chargeable under Group 29, some designs of these lighting sets have hitherto been regarded as taxable under Group 11(a) at the rate of 10 per cent. (formerly 12½ per cent.).

The Commissioners have decided that as from June 1, 1962, these sets will all be chargeable under Group 29, irrespective of design. If supplied separately, the filament lamps and the sets without lamps will be chargeable under Groups (14(c) and 14(a) respectively. The rate of tax in all cases will therefore be 25 per cent.

Philips Set up 'Export-Only' Factory in Ireland

THE WORLD-WIDE Philips electrical concern, of Eindhoven, Holland, is to establish an export-only factory in Ireland for the manufacture of components for the electronic industry. This is announced by the Industrial Development Authority of Ireland, following discussions between Philips and the Minister for Industry and Commerce.

Agricultural Chemicals

'Agricultural Chemicals – Their Value and Safety,' has been produced by the Association of British Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals, and is available from 86 Strand, London, W.C.2.

United Kingdom Overseas Trade in April

TWO-THIRDS of the increase in exports in the period February to April, compared with the previous three months, was in exports to Western Europe. These showed a rise, allowing for normal seasonal variation, of £19 million or 6½ per cent., and were 19 per cent. more than in the corresponding months of last year. There were substantial increases both to the Common Market and to the members of the European Free Trade Association. Exports to the overseas sterling area also increased – by £7 million, or 2½ per cent., with an increase of £12 million to Australia and New Zealand partly offset by reductions in exports to other sterling countries. Exports to North America, however, were little changed; there was a small increase to the United States but a reduction in exports to Canada. With some net improvement in exports to the rest of the world, total exports of United Kingdom products showed an increase of £30 million, or 3½ per cent., seasonally adjusted, between November-January and February-April. Much of the increase was in exports of road vehicles, mainly cars, up by £8 million or 8 per cent. There were also smaller increases in exports of machinery and instruments, metal and chemicals. Exports of ships were rather less than in the previous three months.

Imports, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were £11 million, or 1 per cent., less in the last three months than in November-January. There was a marked reduction in imports of industrial materials, by £24 million or 5½ per cent., mainly in timber, pulp and paper, iron and steel, chemicals, raw cotton and cotton textiles. Imports of petroleum and petroleum products were also rather lower, after an increase in the final quota of last year, but imports of food, beverages and tobacco showed a further increase, of 2 per cent. or £7 million, on November-January, and were 5 per cent. more in value than in the corresponding months of last year. Imports of finished manufactures increased by 2 to 3 per cent.

The increase in exports, and the fall in imports, partly offset by lower re-exports, resulted in an improvement in the balance of trade by £12 million a month between November-January and February-April; in the latter period imports, c.i.f., exceeded exports and re-exports, f.o.b., by £37 million a month on a seasonally adjusted basis.

United Kingdom Trade

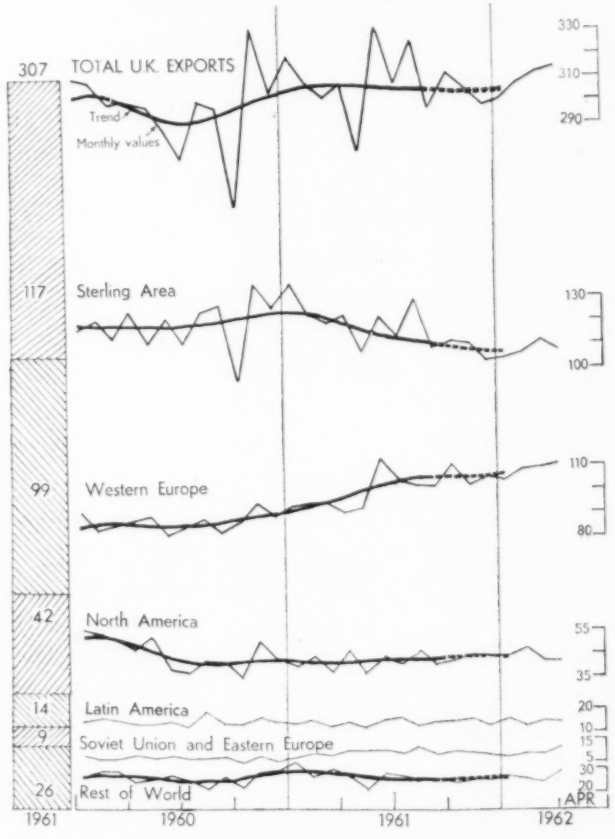
A. Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 1st Quarter	312·5	385·3	13·0
2nd Quarter	311·3	372·2	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
1961 November	319·4	373·0	12·9
December	298·5	338·3	12·9
1962 January	311·5	402·3	12·2
February	298·2	333·0	10·9
March	322·4	389·7	14·9
April	327·3	349·1	14·2
January-April	314·9	368·3	13·1

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 1st Quarter	309	385	12
2nd Quarter	305	363	13
3rd Quarter	309	357	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
November	305	359	14
December	297	350	14
1962 January	300	380	12
February	307	362	11
March	312	358	11
April	314	359	14
January-April	308	365	12

U.K. EXPORTS: AREAS
Seasonally Adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961						1962			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Sterling Area	113	129	108	111	110	103	105	107	111	108
Western Europe	103	101	100	109	101	104	103	108	109	111
North America	41	46	40	42	45	44	44	47	42	42
Latin America	16	13	14	15	16	13	15	13	15	14
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	8	11	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	11
Rest of World	27	25	25	24	25	25	27	25	25	29
Total	307	324	297	311	305	297	300	307	312	314

Exports

The increase in exports to Western Europe in February-April, compared with three months earlier, was widespread. Exports to both the Common Market and EFTA rose by 6 per cent. Compared with a year earlier, exports to Western Europe were 19 per cent. more; exports to the Common Market were 20 per cent. more. There were increases of 26 per cent. to Italy, 24 per cent. to France, and 20 per cent. to Western Germany. Exports to Western Germany have been rising particularly sharply since the end

U.K. Trade in April (*Continued*)

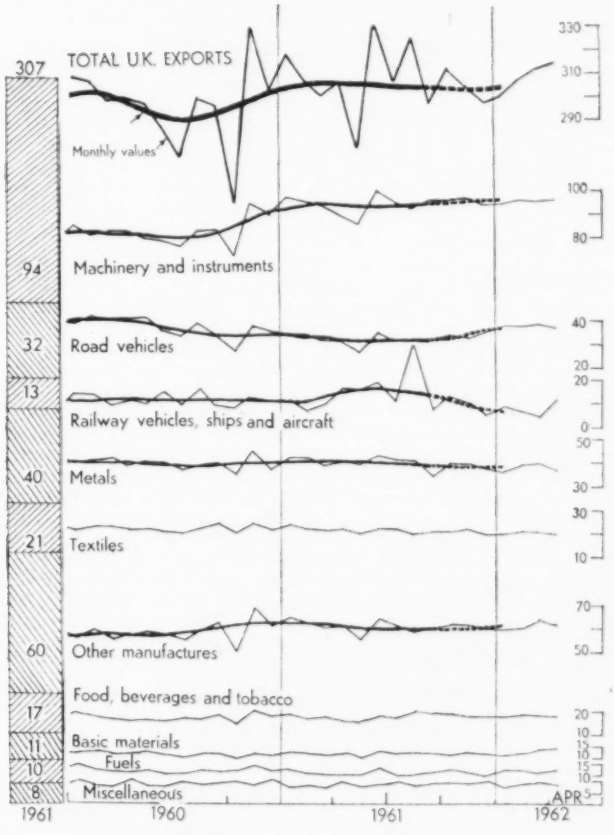
of last year. Exports to EFTA countries were 18 per cent. up on a year earlier; notable increases included: Switzerland (30 per cent.), Denmark (22 per cent.), Norway (21 per cent.), and Sweden (15 per cent.).

Exports to Australia and New Zealand rose by 21 per cent. and 12 per cent., seasonally adjusted, in February-April. Exports to Australia were nearly back to the level of a year earlier, but exports to New Zealand were still one-third less than a year earlier. The increase of 2½ per cent. in the seasonally adjusted total to the sterling area would have been greater but for falls to other countries, including the West Indies.

Exports to Latin America fell by 4½ per cent. in February-April.

U.K. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES

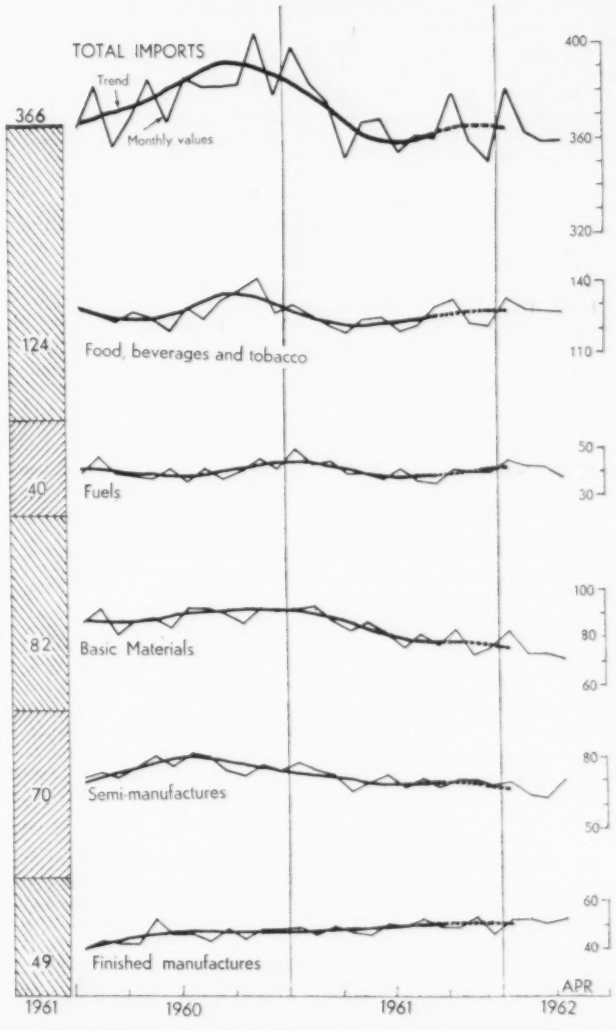
Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961						1962			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	19	19	18	17	17	17	18	18	18
Basic materials	11	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	13	14
Fuels, etc.	10	10	10	12	11	10	11	12	11	12
Manufactures :	259	275	248	262	257	249	254	258	261	262
Engineering products	136	158	134	142	137	133	140	140	138	144
Machinery and instruments	95	92	95	96	96	94	94	96	96	96
Road vehicles	31	31	31	33	32	34	37	37	38	36
Rlwy. vehs. ships, aircraft	10	35	6	12	9	5	8	6	4	11
Metals and misc. metal mfs.	41	40	34	39	39	37	36	38	39	37
Textiles	21	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	21	20
Other mfrs.	61	58	59	61	60	59	59	60	63	62
Miscellaneous	9	8	8	9	8	10	7	8	9	8
Total	307	324	297	311	305	297	300	307	312	314

IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961						1962			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Food, beverages and tobacco	119	121	129	132	122	121	132	128	127	127
Basic materials	76	81	77	83	73	76	82	73	73	71
Fuels	41	36	35	41	40	40	45	43	42	37
Semi-mfrs.	67	70	67	70	70	68	69	64	63	70
Finished mfrs.	49	52	49	49	53	46	52	52	51	53
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total	354	361	360	378	359	350	380	362	358	359

There were increases of 14 per cent. to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and of 2 per cent. to the rest of the world. With a sharp increase in February-April exports of cars were 58 per cent. more in value than a year earlier; exports of commercial vehicles showed little change and were 11 per cent. less. The increase, seasonally adjusted, of 1 to 2 per cent. in exports of machinery and instruments, included a sharp increase in scientific instruments and increased exports of machine tools, electric motors and generators, and transformers and switchgear.

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Trade in April (*Continued*)

Exports of chemicals, though still only 2½ per cent. up on a year earlier, were 4½ per cent. more than in the previous three months, a substantially larger increase than is likely to be accounted for by seasonal factors.

Exports of whisky were 22 per cent. more than a year earlier, and may have contributed to the 2-3 per cent. increase in exports of food, beverages and tobacco between November-January and February-April, allowing for seasonal factors. Exports of basic materials rose by 10 per cent. on three months earlier. Exports of fuels rose by 8 per cent.

Imports

The increase in February-April, compared with the previous three months, in imports of food, beverages and tobacco was due mainly to a further increase in meat imports, though increased imports of fruits and vegetables also contributed; imports of potatoes in April were valued at £4½ million, with about equal proportions by value of main crop and new potatoes. Fruits and vegetables were also responsible for much of the 5 per cent. increase, compared with a year earlier, and again potatoes contributed to the increase, but there were also increases in many other items, particularly apples, and the increase in the total amounted to 17 per cent. Imports of cereals and animal feeding stuffs remained at about the same high level as in the previous three months, 12 per cent. more than a year earlier. The fall in imports of industrial materials, which began in the second half of 1960, shows no sign of having come to an end yet. In the last three months these imports were 13 per cent. less than a year earlier, and 5½ per cent. less than in the previous three months.

Imports of finished manufactures have shown little change, with a tendency to rise, since mid-1961, and the significance of the increase of 2 to 3 per cent. in February-April, compared with the previous three months, is doubtful. There appears, however, to have been a more than seasonal increase in imports of cars, which in the three months numbered nearly 10,000 – twice as many as a year earlier. The small reduction in total imports affected mainly sterling goods; there were increases in imports from Latin America and Western Europe.

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (Seasonal Adjustment), Room 453, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on May 24*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for June†, due to be published on or about June 25.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, April, 1962. H.M. Stationery Office, price 25s. 6d. (by post 26s. 6d.).

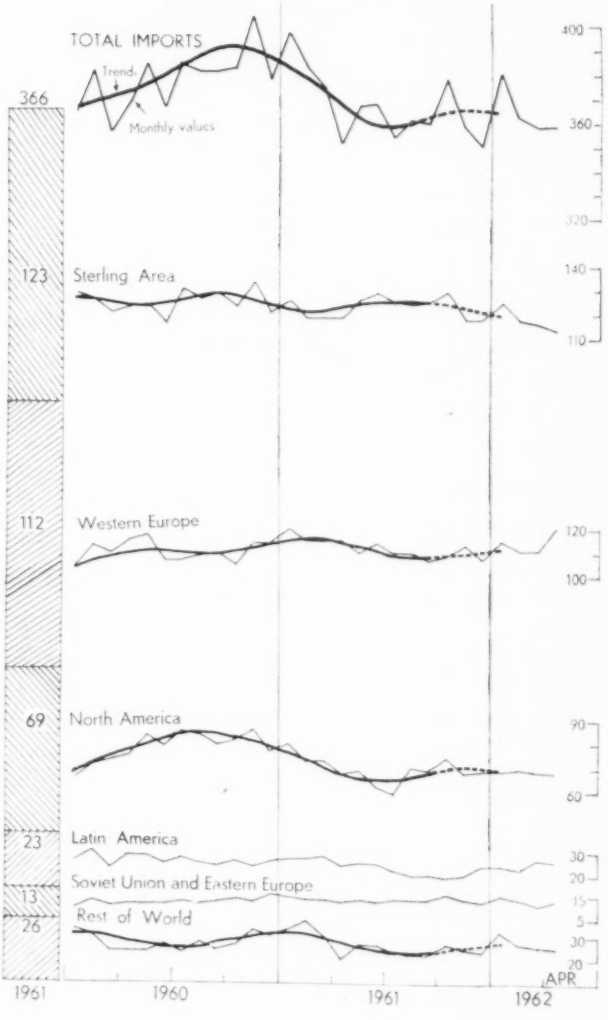
† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Mineral Industry Statistics

The latest edition of the 'Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry' covering the years 1955-1960, contains over 200 tables relating to 64 commodity groups. Production figures of the ores of the major metallic minerals are given in terms of the metal content. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, 27s. 6d.

IMPORTS: AREAS

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961						1962			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Sterling Area	125	124	125	129	118	118	125	118	116	113
Western Europe	110	110	107	109	113	107	115	111	111	120
North America	59	70	69	74	68	69	69	70	69	69
Latin America	22	20	20	19	20	24	24	23	27	26
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	13	13	15	13	12	15	13	11	13
Rest of World	23	22	22	26	24	23	32	27	26	25
Total	354	361	360	378	359	350	380	362	358	359

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Sterling Area Trade Summary

Sterling Area Trade in 1961

In 1961 the aggregate value of exports of sterling countries (excluding exports from the sterling countries of the Middle East) was some 4 per cent. more than in 1960; exports from the overseas sterling countries showed the same percentage increase as United Kingdom exports. There was, however, a marked fall in the exports of the overseas sterling countries in the fourth quarter, following the rise during the earlier part of the year. Such information as is available for the first quarter of this year suggests little further change.

Sterling countries' total imports, which had reached a record level in the second half of 1960, fell steadily during the first nine months of last year (allowing for seasonal factors). In the fourth quarter of 1961 this decline came to an end and imports, although still some 6 per cent. below the peak of a year earlier, were about 2 per cent. higher than in the third quarter of the year. Imports into the United Kingdom fell sharply in the first half of last year but have shown little change since then. The fall in imports into the overseas sterling countries which continued into, and was most marked in, the third quarter, was reversed in the last quarter of 1961 when arrivals into these countries were some 2 per cent. higher than in the previous quarter; there was probably some further rise in the first quarter. Taking 1961 as a whole, aggregate imports into sterling countries fell by 3 per cent. compared with 1960.

Destination of Sterling Area Exports

In the fourth quarter of 1961 sterling countries' exports to non-sterling countries continued to be much the most buoyant feature of sterling area export trade; they were 13 per cent. more by value than in the fourth quarter of 1960. For 1961 as a whole the increase was 9 per cent. and maintained the expansion of recent years. In spite of a recovery at the end of the year in the value of United Kingdom exports to North America there was a fall of 7 per cent. in this trade in 1961 but United Kingdom exports to European countries expanded strongly with increases of 17 per cent. and 13 per cent. in the value of exports to E.E.C. and EFTA countries respectively. On the other hand exports from overseas sterling countries to North America, although they fell slightly in the fourth quarter from the record level of the previous six months, were 15 per cent. higher in 1961 than in 1960. Exports to European countries were, however, only slightly more than year earlier – an increase of 3 per cent. in shipments to the European Economic Community countries was partly offset by a fall in exports to other European countries. Shipments to the group of 'other' non-sterling countries in 1961 were markedly higher than a year earlier – more than a third of the absolute increase of £100 million was due to the very large increase in exports of wheat from Australia to the People's Republic of China.

Table A

Sterling Exports by Direction

(Percentage Change Between Year 1960 and Year 1961)

Exports to / Exports from	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area				
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C.	Other Countries	Total	All Countries
United Kingdom		—2	— 7	+17	+10	+8	+4
Overseas Sterling Area	—1	—2	+15	+ 3	+10	+9	+4
Sterling Area	—1	—2	+ 4	+10	+10	+9	+4

Exports from sterling countries to other sterling countries in the fourth quarter of last year were down by 4 per cent. In 1961 as a whole exports from the United Kingdom to overseas sterling countries were 2 per cent. less than in 1960 and there was a similar reduction in the value of overseas sterling countries' exports to each other; their exports to the United Kingdom were much the same as in 1960.

Exports from Individual Overseas Sterling Countries

Exports from Australia in 1961 were 18 per cent. higher in value than in 1960, largely as the result of very high shipments of wheat throughout the year. Exports from the Republic of South Africa increased very sharply in the fourth quarter of last year and for the year as a whole were 12 per cent. more than in 1960. Shipments from the Irish Republic were also substantially higher than a year earlier.

Exports from the sterling countries in Asia were less last year than in 1960. Higher levels of exports from India and Pakistan were more than offset by the reduction in the value of exports from Ceylon and from Malaya and Singapore; shipments from Hong Kong were much the same as a year earlier. The value of exports from sterling countries in Africa, other than the Republic of South Africa, in 1961 was only slightly less than in 1960. Shipments from the Federation of Nigeria were higher and exports from Ghana were unchanged, but those from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the East African countries were below the levels reached in 1960.

Shipments from other sterling countries, as a group, were higher than a year earlier, largely due to the marked increase of 15 per cent. in exports from the West Indian territories.

Commodity exports from the Overseas Sterling Area

Changes in the exports of individual industrial raw materials from overseas sterling countries between 1960 and 1961 showed no general or very strong movement, either in quantity or value. There was a more general tendency for primary food exports to rise.

Among the textile items, there was a rise in the average price received for raw jute compared with 1960, despite the sharp fall during the course of 1961, and although the quantity exported fell by 21 per cent., receipts rose by 11 per cent. Exports of jute goods also benefited from the improvement in average prices and were 11 per cent. higher in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported fell by 8 per cent. but as this was largely offset by higher prices there was virtually no change in the value of exports. Average prices of cotton piece-goods were also higher than a year earlier but a reduction of 9 per cent. in the yardage brought the value of exports 4 per cent. lower than in 1960. Exports of raw wool rose by about 5 per cent. in value compared with a year earlier, a small fall in

(*Continued on next page*)

Table B

Commodity Exports from the Overseas Sterling Area

	Value of Exports 1961	Percentage change in 1961 compared with a year earlier	
	£ million	Value	Quantity
Raw wool (a)	454·0	+ 5	+ 8
Raw cotton	57·0	— 1	— 8
Raw jute	67·1	+ 11	— 21
Sisal	18·3	— 9	— 2
Jute goods	130·6	+ 11	— 4
Cotton piece-goods	67·1	— 4	— 9
Natural rubber	291·2	— 21	+ 5
Hides and skins (b)	72·1	— 1	..
Diamonds	71·8	+ 8	..
Tin	74·0	+ 13	+ 2
Copper	141·1	— 7	—
Lead	23·2	— 9	+ 7
Iron ore	36·7	+ 9	+ 8
Wheat	111·0	+108	+110
Rice	66·2	+ 5	— 6
Oilseeds and nuts	98·0	+ 3	+ 14
Vegetable oils	49·8	— 1	+ 2
Tea	187·2	+ 2	+ 5
Raw coffee	40·6	— 5	—
Raw cocoa	107·8	—	+ 28
Raw sugar	109·3	+ 15	+ 11
Dairy products (b)	44·9	+ 21	..
Fruit	99·2	— 2	..
Meat and meat preparations (b)	107·5	+ 14	+ 13

(a) Partly estimated. (b) Excluding exports from New Zealand.

average values was more than offset by the increase in the quantity shipped.

There was a fall of 21 per cent. in the export earnings of the overseas sterling countries from natural rubber. A small increase in the quantity exported was accompanied by a sharp fall in price. In the metals group, the value of tin exports rose by 13 per cent. compared with a year earlier, mainly because of an improvement in prices. The value of copper and of lead exports fell by 7 and 9 per cent. respectively, as a result of lower prices, but the increase of 9 per cent. in the value of iron ore exports was due almost entirely to the greater quantities shipped.

The value of wheat exports reached a record level of £111 million and was more than twice as great as in 1960, an increase due entirely to the greater quantities shipped. Exports to China in 1961 amounted to almost 2 million tons, more than a quarter of total wheat exports from overseas sterling countries, and there was a four-fold increase to about 750,000 tons in the quantity shipped to the European Economic Community. Exports of tea were higher than a year earlier as a result of increases in both quantity and average value. The quantity of cocoa exported was 28 per cent. greater than a year earlier but as a result of lower prices there was no change in the value of these exports. Earnings from coffee exports were 5 per cent. less although the quantity exported remained the same. There were increases in the value of sugar and rice exported but fruit exports were slightly lower than a year earlier. Figures for exports of dairy products and meat are incomplete but the value in 1961 was probably appreciably higher in each case than in 1960.

Table C

Sterling Imports by Direction

(Percentage Change Between Year 1960 and Year 1961)

Imports from / Imports into	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area				
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C.	Other Countries	Total	All Countries
United Kingdom		—2	—11	+2	—1	—4	—3
Overseas Sterling Area	—2	—4	—5	—2	—	—2	—2
Sterling Area	—2	—3	—8	—	—1	—3	—3

Sources of Sterling Area Imports

In the year 1961 arrivals into the overseas sterling countries from the United Kingdom were only 2 per cent. less than in 1960, the very high value of imports in the first quarter going some way to offset the low level of the second half of the year but their imports from each other were down by 4 per cent. Imports from North America fell by 5 per cent. and there was a small reduction in arrivals from the European Economic Community. There was little or no change in the value of imports from the countries of the European Free Trade Association and the other non-sterling countries outside Europe. United Kingdom imports from the overseas sterling countries were 2 per cent. less than in 1960; arrivals from North America were down by 11 per cent. but those from the Common Market countries were slightly more than in 1960 and the value of imports from other sources, in total, was little changed.

Imports into Individual Overseas Sterling Countries

The lifting of internal credit restrictions in Australia at the end of last year appears to have had little effect on imports which were nearly 30 per cent. lower in the fourth quarter than a year earlier; in 1961 as a whole imports were 12 per cent. less than in 1960. (Arrivals in the first quarter this year were, however, markedly higher than in the last quarter of 1961 although still some 19 per cent. below the high level reached in the first quarter of last year). Imports into South Africa, still affected by import restrictions, were down by 13 per cent. in the fourth quarter and in 1961 as a whole they were 9 per cent. less by value than a year earlier. Import restrictions have also been in force in Ceylon and the value of her imports fell by 13 per cent. in 1961, to the same level as in 1958. Imports into Pakistan were slightly lower than in 1960, largely as the result of a sharp fall in the fourth quarter, as were imports into East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On the other hand the Irish Republic's imports remained very buoyant in the fourth quarter and in the year as a whole were 15 per cent. greater in value than in 1960. Other countries importing at a higher level in 1961 compared with a year earlier included Ghana, Hong Kong, and the West Indian territories.

Overseas sterling countries' imports from industrial countries in 1961 were about 4 per cent. less than in 1960. Imports from all the major supplying countries were reduced but the greatest reduction was in the value of imports from North America which were down by about 5 per cent. Imports from Western Germany were only slightly less than a year earlier. Supplies from the United Kingdom were down by 2 per cent. as were those from Japan and imports from the European Economic Community countries, other than Germany, were about 3 per cent less than in 1960.

Most of the individual overseas sterling countries recorded falls in the value of their imports from industrial countries, the major exceptions being Malaya and Singapore, Hong Kong and Ghana. Australia's purchases were 13 per cent. less and included reductions of 20 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively in imports from Japan and the United Kingdom. The reduction in imports into South Africa was reflected in the lower level of arrivals from each of the industrial countries but it was most marked in imports from the United States and Japan.

Table D

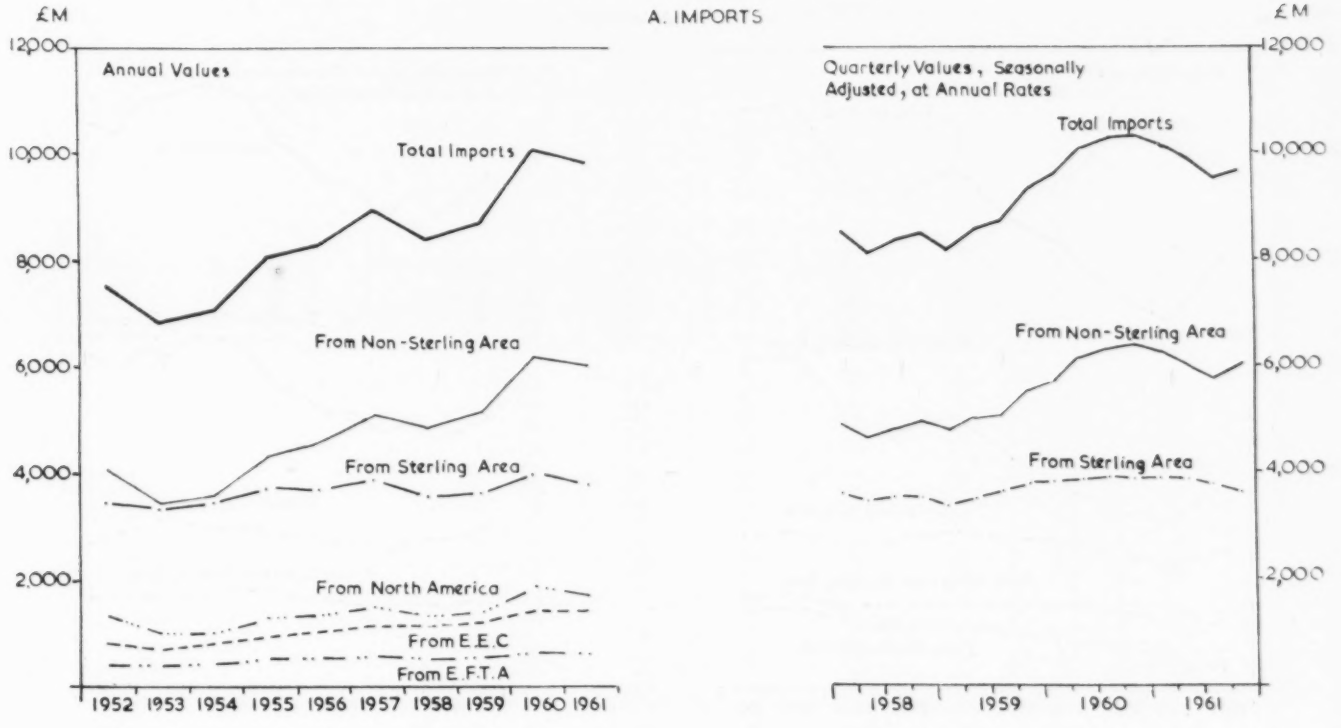
Overseas Sterling Countries' Imports from Industrial Countries

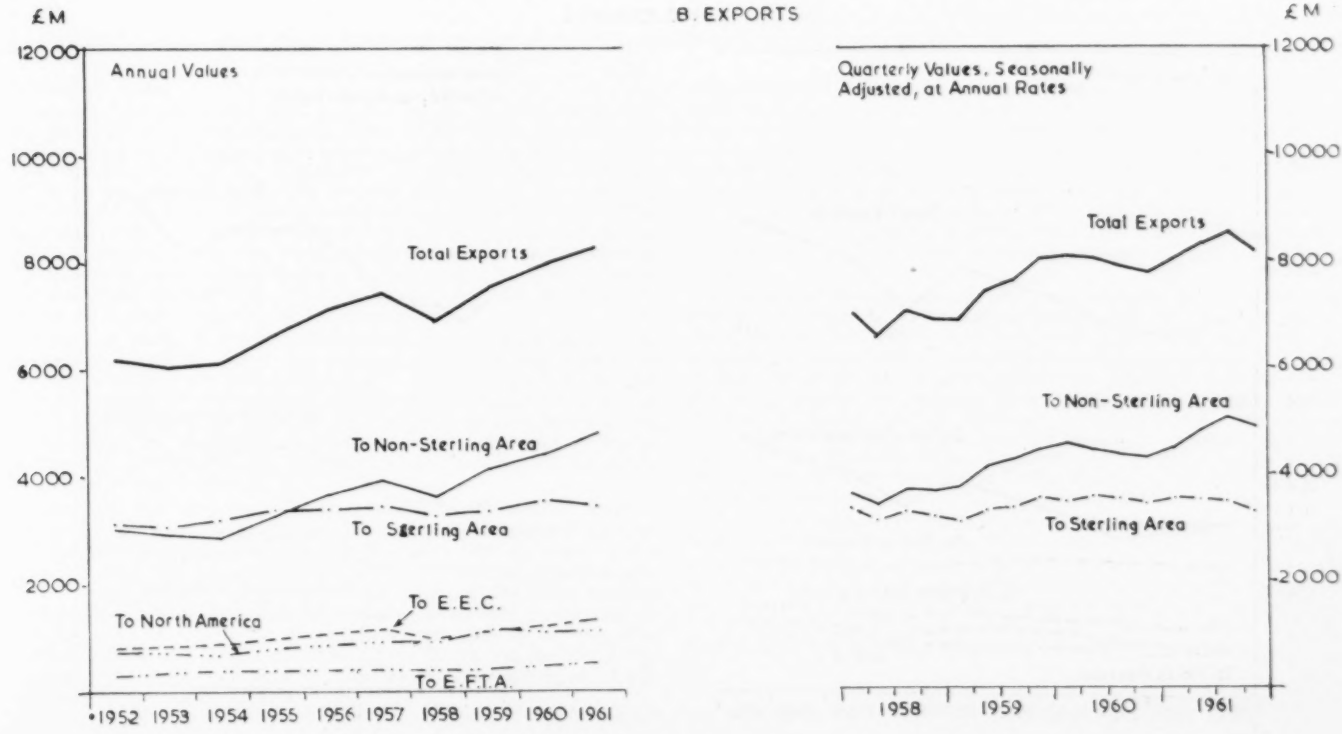
Percentage Change in Value Compared with a Year Earlier

Imports into / Imports from	United Kingdom	Germany	E.E.C. including Germany	North America	Japan	Total Industrial Countries (a)	Total Imports
Australia							
1961	—18	—10	—15	— 5	—20	—13	—12
1960	+16	+31	+31	+61	+79	+33	+28
1959	— 5	+12	+16	+14	+22	+ 4	+ 3
Ceylon							
1961	—16	—22	—10	—19	— 5	—14	—13
1960	—12	+ 6	+ 6	—44	+12	— 8	— 2
1959	+19	+41	+16	+46	— 5	+19	+17
East Africa							
1961	+ 1	—28	—16	+ 6	— 5	— 4	— 1
1960	+ 4	+24	+23	+61	+39	+14	+11
1959	—	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	— 4	—	—
Ghana							
1961	+ 5	—23	— 6	+54	+ 2	+ 6	+ 9
1960	+ 5	+41	+31	+17	+26	+16	+15
1959	+23	+105	+56	+60	+27	+35	+34
Hong Kong							
1961	+14	+ 2	+10	— 1	— 8	+ 3	+ 2
1960	+16	+34	+22	+43	+22	+26	+18
1959	+ 8	+ 1	+14	+21	+29	+16	+ 8
India							
1961	— 5	+ 6	— 4	—16	+ 7	— 8	— 7
1960	+15	— 4	— 1	+25	+36	+15	+16
1959	+ 8	+26	+17	+21	+ 4	+14	+ 7
Malaya, Federation of, and State of Singapore							
1961	+ 9	+20	+27	+23	+11	+15	+ 1
1960	+16	+13	+13	+30	+30	+21	+10
1959	—16	+30	+21	+ 7	— 3	— 5	+ 1
Nigeria, Federation of							
1961	— 7	+ 8	+ 4	+ 7	+ 9	— 2	+ 2
1960	+13	+25	+28	+51	+48	+25	+21
1959	+11	— 1	+11	—16	— 3	+ 6	+ 7
Pakistan							
1961	+12	— 4	—11	— 3	— 5	— 2	— 2
1960	+84	+53	+90	+71	+170	+88	+85
1959	—11	+ 9	— 2	—16	— 9	—10	—11
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of							
1961	— 1	+18	+15	—13	+24	—	— 1
1960	— 6	+33	+26	+48	+63	+ 6	+ 4
1959	— 7	— 5	—16	—21	+32	— 9	— 5
South Africa, Republic of							
1961	— 7	— 2	— 3	—19	—12	—10	— 9
1960	+ 4	+13	+18	+23	+31	+15	+14
1959	—19	—15	—11	—11	+ 6	—14	—12
The West Indies, Federation of							
1961	— 7	— 4	—11	— 2	+ 1	— 5	+ 6
1960	+ 7	+17	+23	+17	+50	+13	+12
1959	+ 3	+13	+ 9	+ 6	+26	+ 5	+ 7

(a) Includes United Kingdom, Continental O.E.C.D., United States of America, Canada and Japan.

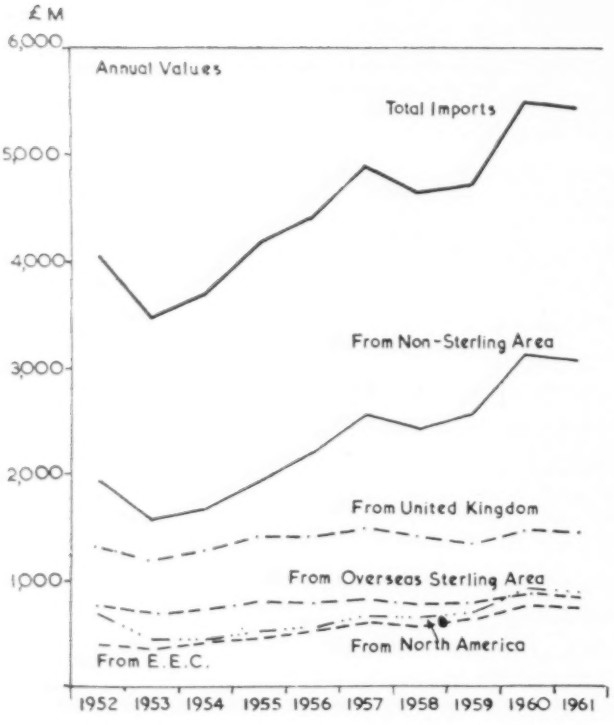
TRADE OF THE STERLING AREA

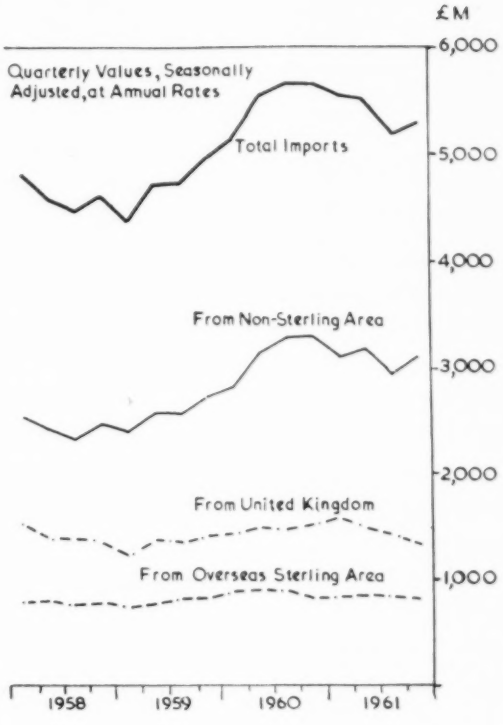




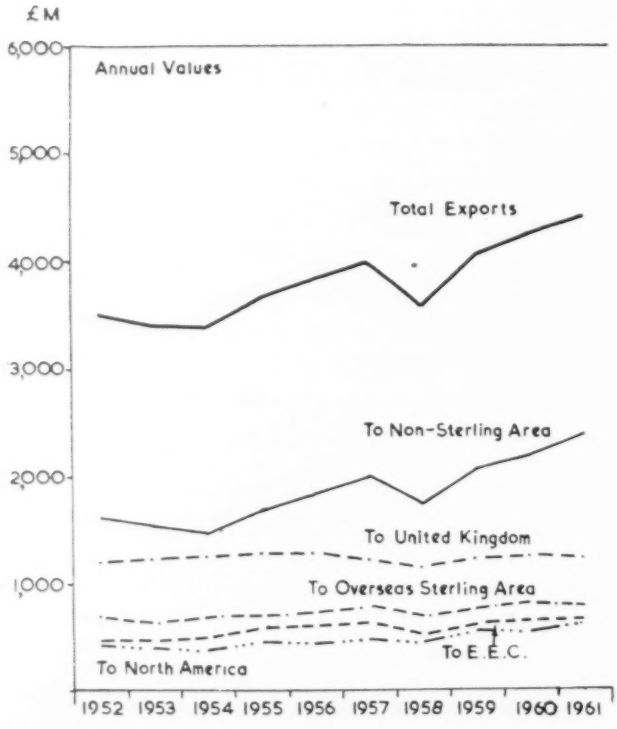
TRADE OF THE OVERSEAS STERLING AREA

A. IMPORTS





B. EXPORTS



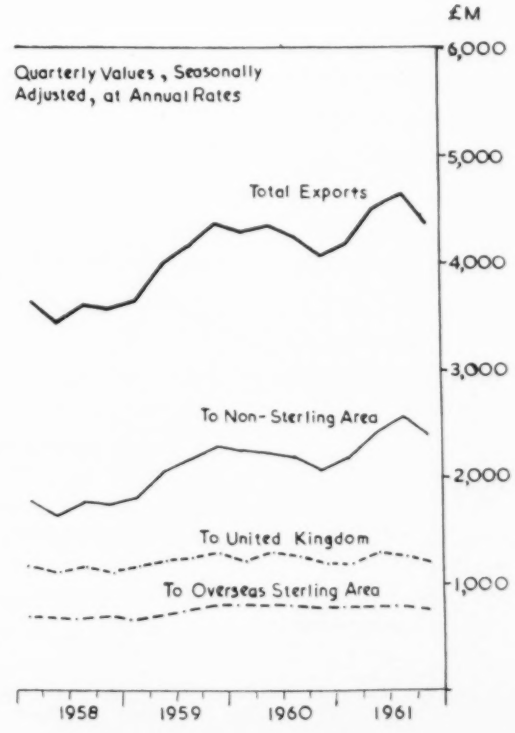


Table 1. - Direction of Trade: Imports

Quarterly Averages in £ million

	IMPORTS FROM								
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Total Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C.	E.F.T.A. excluding United Kingdom	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World
STERLING AREA									
1956	352	566	918	328	258	133	430	1,149	2,067
1957	374	587	961	369	278	142	482	1,270	2,231
1958	353	534	886	326	279	130	474	1,209	2,095
1959	336	560	896	345	300	135	499	1,278	2,174
1960	370	596	967	467	356	161	560	1,543	2,510
1961	364	580	944	428	357	160	556	1,501	2,445
1960 1st Quarter	367	618	985	399	346	154	542	1,441	2,426
2nd Quarter	375	599	974	472	375	161	547	1,556	2,530
3rd Quarter	356	592	948	489	346	163	559	1,558	2,505
4th Quarter	383	577	960	507	358	165	590	1,619	2,579
1961 1st Quarter	405	583	988	442	363	169	570	1,544	2,531
2nd Quarter	371	605	977	426	369	162	569	1,526	2,503
3rd Quarter	341	566	907	392	339	155	529	1,416	2,323
4th Quarter	340	565	906	451	356	156	555	1,518	2,424
UNITED KINGDOM (a)									
1956		368	368	189	123	96	190	598	965
1957		378	378	201	123	99	209	633	1,011
1958		338	338	165	133	91	209	598	937
1959		361	361	171	140	98	227	635	996
1960		377	377	235	165	116	242	759	1,135
1961		368	368	208	169	115	239	732	1,099
1960 1st Quarter		404	404	203	170	110	238	722	1,125
2nd Quarter		373	373	234	171	117	245	768	1,141
3rd Quarter		366	366	241	157	118	237	754	1,119
4th Quarter		364	364	263	163	118	248	791	1,155
1961 1st Quarter		381	381	214	169	122	270	775	1,156
2nd Quarter		387	387	198	172	118	242	729	1,116
3rd Quarter		352	352	192	166	111	221	691	1,044
4th Quarter		351	351	229	170	109	222	731	1,082
OVERSEAS STERLING AREA									
1956	352	198	550	139	135	37	241	551	1,102
1957	374	209	583	168	155	42	272	637	1,220
1958	353	195	548	161	146	38	265	611	1,159
1959	336	199	535	174	160	37	272	643	1,178
1960	370	220	590	232	191	45	317	785	1,375
1961	364	212	576	220	187	45	317	769	1,346
1960 1st Quarter	367	214	582	196	176	44	304	719	1,301
2nd Quarter	375	226	600	238	204	45	302	788	1,389
3rd Quarter	356	226	582	248	189	45	322	804	1,386
4th Quarter	383	213	596	244	194	47	342	828	1,424
1961 1st Quarter	405	202	607	228	194	47	300	769	1,375
2nd Quarter	371	219	590	228	196	44	328	797	1,387
3rd Quarter	341	213	554	200	173	45	308	725	1,279
4th Quarter	340	214	554	222	186	46	332	787	1,340

(a) Values for 1961 are based on revised estimated average values for parcel post. The 1960 figures have been recalculated on the new basis. Exposed cinematograph film is excluded in 1959.

Statistical Notes

Sources. The tables have been compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade from the publications of the United Kingdom and other sterling and Commonwealth countries or from material made available specially through the co-operation of those countries. Since the tables of trade are based on the statistics compiled by the individual countries of the area, the methods and definitions differ in detail from country to country. The notes which follow indicate the main differences. Further information on the trade definitions used by Commonwealth countries and more detailed figures are given in the 'Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and Sterling Area' for 1960 and the 'Quarterly Digest of Statistics' issued by the Colonial Office.

System of Trade. In the main the statistics relate to total imports and exports, including re-exports; the principal exceptions are Jordan and Gambia (imports for consumption) and Trinidad and Tobago and Iceland (imports for consumption and exports of home produced goods).

Valuation. Exports are generally f.o.b. Imports by most countries are valued c.i.f., the principal exceptions being imports into Australia, Republic of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which are valued f.o.b.

Coverage. The term 'imports (or exports) of the sterling area' in Tables 1 and 2 means the sum total of the imports (or exports) recorded by each of the sterling countries. It therefore includes the trade of sterling countries with other sterling countries – the 'inter-sterling area trade' – but excludes trade between the State of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. Except in so far as the trade is recorded by partner countries the figures do not cover the trade in oil and other commodities of the British protected states in the Persian Gulf. The statistics of sterling area exports therefore exclude exports of Middle East oil.

Certain adjustments of figures as recorded in the national returns have been made to secure greater uniformity of treatment. Thus the statistics relate to merchandise trade only; silver bullion has been included in merchandise but silver coin, gold coin and bullion, gold ores and unworked and partly worked gold are excluded. Gold bullion, semi-processed gold and material exported under the Atomic Energy Act are excluded from the Republic of South Africa's exports. Wherever practicable, transit and transhipment trade and ships' stores (including coal and other fuel), whether for foreign or national vessels, have been excluded.

Definition of 'Commonwealth'. All Commonwealth totals exclude the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa. Because the trade of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland is included with that of Republic of South Africa, Commonwealth totals also exclude the trade of those territories. The Southern Cameroons, previously included in the figures for Nigeria, are excluded from October 1, 1960. Figures of the trade of the British colonies, which are no longer shown separately in these articles, may be obtained from the 'Quarterly Digest of Statistics' issued by the Colonial Office. 'Overseas Sterling Area' refers to all sterling area countries except the United Kingdom. The former British Somaliland has been excluded throughout the tables.

Commodity Exports (Table 5). Copper – the figures exclude shipments from South West Africa to the United States, Belgium and Japan for which values are not available separately and amount in thousand tons to 21 in 1955, 30 in 1956, 27 in 1957, 28 in 1958, 30 in 1959, 19 in 1960 and 24 in 1961. Figures in all years for the non-sterling area include shipments from Northern Rhodesia of blister copper purchased by the United Kingdom but first consigned to non-sterling countries for refining.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 2. - Direction of Trade: Exports

Quarterly Averages in £ million

	EXPORTS (a) (b) TO								
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Total Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C.	E.F.T.A. excluding United Kingdom	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World
STERLING AREA									
1956	318	536	853	221	273	101	331	926	1,779
1957	306	558	864	236	284	104	366	991	1,855
1958	286	528	814	233	244	98	335	909	1,724
1959	307	529	836	287	283	107	365	1,042	1,878
1960	313	566	880	277	302	120	408	1,107	1,987
1961	311	554	865	288	332	132	450	1,201	2,067
1960 1st Quarter	325	569	894	298	328	126	426	1,177	2,071
2nd Quarter	316	568	884	292	300	120	428	1,141	2,025
3rd Quarter	301	554	855	255	272	106	380	1,013	1,867
4th Quarter	312	574	885	261	309	130	397	1,097	1,983
1961 1st Quarter	314	583	897	254	330	128	438	1,149	2,047
2nd Quarter	316	553	869	306	331	136	463	1,236	2,105
3rd Quarter	302	543	846	294	309	123	451	1,176	2,022
4th Quarter	313	537	850	297	357	140	448	1,243	2,092
UNITED KINGDOM (c)									
1956		352	352	111	119	85	154	469	822
1957		365	365	115	126	88	162	491	856
1958		354	354	122	115	83	156	475	829
1959		341	341	150	128	90	157	524	865
1960		363	363	142	142	99	178	561	924
1961		356	356	132	167	112	194	604	960
1960 1st Quarter		366	366	156	148	104	186	594	960
2nd Quarter		363	363	152	143	97	182	574	937
3rd Quarter		349	349	119	130	88	170	506	855
4th Quarter		375	375	139	147	108	175	568	944
1961 1st Quarter		389	389	116	162	107	201	587	976
2nd Quarter		356	356	142	167	116	193	618	974
3rd Quarter		338	338	129	157	103	188	576	915
4th Quarter		341	341	142	180	120	193	635	976
OVERSEAS STERLING AREA									
1956	318	183	501	110	154	16	177	457	958
1957	306	193	499	121	158	16	205	500	999
1958	286	175	460	111	129	15	179	434	895
1959	307	188	495	138	155	18	208	518	1,013
1960	313	203	516	135	160	21	230	546	1,063
1961	311	198	509	156	165	20	256	597	1,106
1960 1st Quarter	325	203	528	141	180	22	240	583	1,112
2nd Quarter	316	205	521	140	157	23	247	567	1,088
3rd Quarter	301	205	506	136	142	18	211	507	1,012
4th Quarter	312	198	510	123	163	22	221	529	1,039
1961 1st Quarter	314	194	508	138	167	21	236	562	1,070
2nd Quarter	316	196	513	164	163	20	271	618	1,131
3rd Quarter	302	205	507	165	152	20	263	600	1,108
4th Quarter	313	196	509	155	177	20	255	608	1,120

(a) Exports include re-exports. (b) Exports of Middle East oil are excluded throughout the tables. (c) See footnote (a), Table 1.

Lead – S.I.T.C. item 283-04 – Includes pig lead and lead bullion taken as 100 per cent. metal and lead ores and concentrates of varying metal content. The quantities of ores and concentrates are converted to show the estimated weight of recoverable lead but the values relate partly to the ore, etc., as such.

Provisional and Estimated Figures. Figures of imports and exports from individual national accounts, particularly in recent quarters, are in many instances provisional and in a few cases it has been necessary to estimate trade. Revisions to previously published figures are embodied in the tables. Owing to the omission of Middle East oil exports and for other reasons, for example differences of timing and valuation, the total of inter-sterling area trade measured by sterling countries' imports differs from the total as measured by their exports.

Rounding of Figures. In all tables the totals shown are the aggregation of unrounded figures and will frequently not agree exactly with the addition of the rounded figures shown elsewhere in the tables.

Exchange Rates. The figures for any period are converted at the exchange rate ruling at that period.

Symbols Uses. ' . . ' Not available. ' - ' Nil or less than half the final digit shown.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

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British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
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Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Table 3. - Trade of the Commonwealth and Sterling Area

Quarterly Averages in £ million

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1960 1st Quarter	1960 2nd Quarter	1960 3rd Quarter	1960 4th Quarter	1961 1st Quarter	1961 2nd Quarter	1961 3rd Quarter	1961 4th Quarter	1962 1st Quarter
IMPORTS:													
United Kingdom (*a*)	937	996	1,135	1,039(*e*)	1,125	1,141	1,119	1,155	1,156	1,116	1,044	1,082	1,125
Overseas Sterling Area	1,159	1,178	1,375	1,346	1,301	1,389	1,386	1,424	1,375	1,387	1,279	1,340(*e*)	
Australia	160	165	211	187	193	203	224	224	227	192	168	160	183
Ceylon	32	38	37	32	37	35	41	34	32	29	37	31	27 (*d*)
East Africa	32	32	35	35	36	37	36	33	34	34	34	36	
Ghana	21	28	32	35	30	33	31	35	38	35	32	36	27 (*d*)
Hong Kong	72	77	92	93	91	92	90	93	89	99	90	95	106
India	165	176	205	190	185	226	203	200	180	194	165	221	178
Irish Republic	50	53	57	65	57	56	52	61	66	67	62	66	
Malaya, Federation of, and State of Singapore	119	120	132	134	132	131	130	135	126	137	138	134	
Mediterranean Territories(*b*)	18	19	19	20	19	19	18	21	19	19	19	22	
New Zealand	71	58	70	..	63	66	73	78	82	89	86		
Nigeria, Federation of	42	45	54	55	51	50	56	59	57	53	52	57	48 (*d*)
Pakistan	35	32	58	57	49	63	55	66	55	63	57	55	62 (*d*)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	39	38	39	39	38	40	39	39	39	40	38	37	36 (*d*)
South Africa, Republic of (*c*)	139	122	139	126	136	145	143	132	141	134	113	115	
The West Indies, Federation of	45	48	54	57	51	54	51	60	58	55	56	61	
Other	119	127	141	140	133	140	138	152	133	146	130	149	
STERLING AREA	2,095	2,174	2,510	2,445(*e*)	2,426	2,530	2,505	2,579	2,531	2,503	2,323	2,424(*e*)	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (f)	1,864	1,950	2,258	2,204(*e*)	2,178	2,274	2,256	2,323	2,281	2,248	2,097	2,187(*e*)	
CANADA	463	511	504	509	497	542	472	505	464	535	492	547	480(*d*)
COMMONWEALTH (*f*)	2,327	2,461	2,762	2,713(*e*)	2,675	2,816	2,729	2,829	2,745	2,783	2,589	2,734(*e*)	
EXPORTS:													
United Kingdom (*a*)	829	865	924	960	960	937	855	944	976	974	915	976	970
Overseas Sterling Area	895	1,013	1,063	1,106	1,112	1,088	1,012	1,039	1,070	1,131	1,108	1,120	
Australia	148	179	176	208	194	176	154	179	195	217	196	225	217
Ceylon	31	32	33	32	37	32	33	32	33	31	33	31	26(*d*)
East Africa	31	33	36	34	38	29	37	37	38	33	31	33	
Ghana	23	26	26	26	30	33	23	19	28	31	26	19	33 (*d*)
Hong Kong	47	51	62	61	61	60	64	61	60	58	63	64	67
India	109	116	119	124	115	109	113	139	122	119	128	130	125
Irish Republic	33	32	38	45	36	33	41	43	43	42	49	117	
Malaya, Federation of, and State of Singapore	104	124	133	121	139	135	133	126	112	120	129	123	
Mediterranean Territories(*b*)	5	6	6	6	5	8	6	5	6	7	5	6	
New Zealand	63	73	76	71	100	81	67	55	77	81	65	59(*g*)	
Nigeria, Federation of	34	41	41	43	44	50	36	35	43	44	50	37	46(*d*)
Pakistan	27	29	35	36	35	39	28	39	40	29	32	42	36(*d*)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	34	47	51	50	47	55	58	46	41	58	54	46	45(*d*)
South Africa, Republic of (*c*)	83	93	96	107	99	101	92	90	105	107	102	114	
The West Indies, Federation of	35	36	41	47	38	48	39	39	46	53	48	41	
Other	88	95	94	95	94	100	89	93	84	98	96	100	
STERLING AREA	1,724	1,878	1,987	2,067	2,071	2,025	1,867	1,983	2,047	2,105	2,022	2,092	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (*f*)	1,583	1,725	1,826	1,887	1,903	1,858	1,710	1,829	1,875	1,923	1,844	1,908	
CANADA	449	477	495	519	484	479	509	509	454	509	543	559	465(*d*)
COMMONWEALTH (*f*)	2,032	2,202	2,321	2,406	2,387	2,338	2,219	2,338	2,329	2,431	2,387	2,467	

(*a*) Values for 1961 include revised estimated average values for parcel post. The 1960 figures have been recalculated on the new basis. Excluding exposed cinematograph film in 1959.
(*b*) Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. (*c*) Including South-West Africa and also the Southern Africa Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (see also footnote (*f*)).
(*d*) January-February at quarterly rate. (*e*) Includes estimated figures for New Zealand. (*f*) Revised to exclude South and South West Africa; also excludes the Southern Africa Territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland) whose total trade in 1960 was of the order of £10-11 million. (*g*) Provisional.

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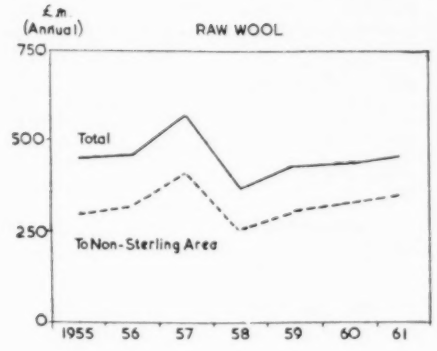
Table 4. - Imports into the Overseas Sterling Area from Industrial Countries

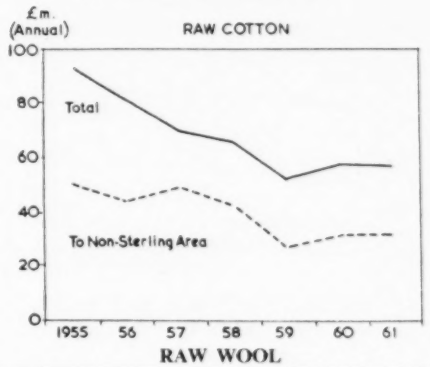
Quarterly Averages in £ million

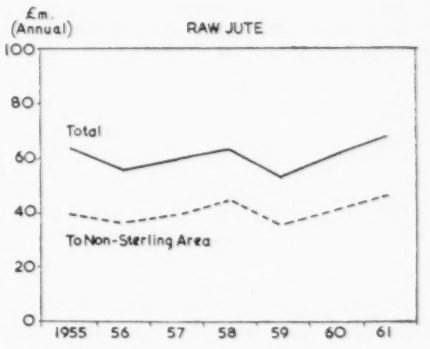
Imports from \ Imports into	Australia	Ceylon	East Africa	Ghana	Hong Kong	India	Malaya and Singapore	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	South Africa	The West Indies, Fedn. of	TOTAL OVERSEAS STERLING AREA
United Kingdom														
1958	63	8	12	10	8	32	20	37	18	6	15	47	16	353
1959	60	9	12	12	9	35	17	27	20	6	14	38	17	336
1960	70	8	13	12	10	40	20	30	23	10	13	39	18	370
1961	58	7	13	13	12	38	22	..	22	11	13	37	16	329 (*b*)
1960 4th Quarter	71	8	14	13	10	40	20	34	23	11	13	40	18	(340) 383
1961 1st Quarter	75	8	16	15	12	40	21	39	24	11	14	44	18	405
2nd Quarter	58	7	12	14	12	39	22	40	21	12	13	37	15	371
3rd Quarter	51	7	11	10	12	34	21	..	20	12	13	33	15	306 (*b*)
4th Quarter	46	5	13	13	12	38	22	..	21	11	12	33	17	(326) 314 (*b*)
German Federal Republic														(349)
1958	8	1	2	1	2	18	2	2	3	3	1	14	1	68
1959	9	1	2	2	2	23	3	2	3	3	1	12	1	76
1960	12	1	3	3	3	22	4	2	4	5	2	14	1	88
1961	11	1	2	3	3	23	4	..	4	5	2	14	1	85 (*b*)
1960 4th Quarter	13	1	2	3	3	19	4	2	4	6	2	14	2	(86) 88
1961 1st Quarter	14	1	2	3	3	25	4	3	4	5	2	15	2	93
2nd Quarter	12	1	2	3	3	24	5	3	4	5	2	14	1	91
3rd Quarter	9	1	2	3	3	19	4	..	4	5	2	11	1	76 (*b*)
4th Quarter	9	1	2	2	3	24	4	..	4	5	2	15	1	(86) 85 (*b*)
E.E.C. including Germany														(85)
1958	16	3	5	4	6	31	7	5	8	7	3	25	3	146
1959	19	4	5	6	6	37	8	4	8	6	3	22	4	160
1960	25	4	7	8	8	36	9	5	11	12	3	26	5	191
1961	21	3	6	8	9	35	12	..	11	11	4	26	4	181 (*b*)
1960 1st Quarter	26	3	5	8	8	34	11	5	12	13	4	25	5	(186) 194
1961 1st Quarter	27	4	5	10	7	35	10	7	11	11	4	28	4	194
2nd Quarter	22	3	5	7	9	38	14	6	11	12	4	27	4	196
3rd Quarter	18	3	5	7	9	29	12	..	11	10	4	22	4	166 (*b*)
4th Quarter	17	3	6	7	9	37	11	..	11	10	4	25	4	(183) 181 (*b*)
North America														(189)
1958	26	2	1	1	8	38	4	7	3	11	2	29	11	161
1959	29	3	1	2	9	46	5	6	2	9	2	26	12	174
1960	47	2	2	2	13	58	6	9	3	16	3	32	14	232
1961	44	1	2	4	13	48	7	..	3	15	3	26	14	208 (*b*)
1960 4th Quarter	52	2	2	3	11	59	7	12	3	15	3	28	16	(222) 244
1961 1st Quarter	56	1	2	3	14	49	7	11	3	13	3	29	13	228
2nd Quarter	49	2	2	3	16	39	8	12	3	18	3	30	14	228
3rd Quarter	36	1	2	5	12	44	8	..	3	15	2	22	13	188 (*b*)
4th Quarter	37	1	2	3	11	60	7	..	5	15	3	21	15	(238) 210 (*b*)
Japan														(232)
1958	6	3	3	2	9	7	9	1	5	2	—	4	1	59
1959	7	3	3	2	12	8	9	1	5	2	—	4	1	64
1960	12	3	4	3	15	11	11	2	7	5	—	5	1	90
1961	10	3	4	3	14	11	13	..	8	4	1	4	1	85 (*b*)
1960 4th Quarter	16	3	3	4	15	14	13	2	10	5	1	5	1	(88) 106
1961 1st Quarter	13	4	2	3	13	10	13	3	8	4	1	5	1	89
2nd Quarter	8	3	4	3	14	19	12	3	7	5	1	6	1	95
3rd Quarter	9	3	4	2	12	8	13	..	7	6	1	4	1	79 (*b*)
4th Quarter	9	3	4	3	15	9	13	..	9	4	1	3	1	(91) 84 (*b*)
Total Industrial Countries (a)														(104)
1958	117	16	22	17	34	114	43	51	36	27	22	111	32	759
1959	122	19	22	23	39	130	41	40	37	24	20	96	34	774
1960	163	18	26	27	49	150	50	48	47	45	21	110	38	932
1961	142	15	25	28	51	138	57	..	46	44	21	99	36	852 (*b*)
1960 4th Quarter	175	17	25	29	48	153	55	55	53	46	22	105	42	(884) 980
1961 1st Quarter	180	17	26	31	50	140	54	61	49	41	22	113	38	966
2nd Quarter	146	15	24	29	54	141	60	63	44	48	22	105	35	941
3rd Quarter	123	16	24	26	48	120	57	..	43	45	21	87	34	785 (*b*)
4th Quarter	118	13	26	27	50	152	57	..	48	42	20	89	38	(886) 840 (*b*)
														(925)

(*a*) Includes United Kingdom, Continental O.E.C.D., United States of America, Canada and Japan.
(*b*) Excludes imports into New Zealand for which information is not available. Comparable figures for the same period of the preceding year are given in brackets in the line immediately below.

Table 5. - Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area
By Areas of Destination







RAW WOOL

Quarterly Averages

	Million lb. - actual weight							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)	United Kingdom	Oversea Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)
1955	155	5	50	189	78	318	481	35·8	1·4	12·3	41·3	20·8	74·4	112·5
1956	143	4	43	201	90	334	483	33·0	1·1	10·1	45·2	23·9	79·2	114·2
1957	140	5	39	224	109	371	524	36·7	1·3	10·1	57·3	34·7	102·1	142·6
1958	146	5	37	179	110	326	483	25·6	1·0	6·8	31·7	25·1	63·6	91·5
1959	156	6	56	207	140	403	572	28·7	1·2	10·3	36·6	28·7	75·5	106·8
1960	128	6	42	202	166	410	549	24·5	1·2	8·3	37·2	36·0	81·5	108·3
1961 (b)	79	5	34	156	169	358	449	15·2	1·0	6·9	27·6	35·7	70·2	88·0
	(90)	(4)	(22)	(150)	(148)	(320)	(418)	(17·0)	(0·9)	(4·6)	(27·0)	(32·2)	(63·8)	(82·7)
1960 2nd Quarter	132	6	43	210	190	442	583	25·8	1·3	8·7	39·1	42·8	90·6	118·6
3rd Quarter	89	5	41	122	119	281	379	16·7	1·0	7·7	21·3	25·2	54·2	72·7
4th Quarter	138	6	37	226	163	426	575	24·2	1·3	7·0	37·9	31·5	76·4	102·9
1961 1st Quarter	147	6	46	226	206	478	640	27·5	1·3	8·6	40·3	40·9	89·8	120·4
2nd Quarter	120	5	56	208	214	478	610	22·4	0·9	10·8	36·4	45·2	92·4	117·2
3rd Quarter	83	5	55	130	150	335	427	15·4	1·1	10·1	22·4	32·7	65·1	82·5
4th Quarter (b)	107	7	49	230	176	455	579	20·6	1·5	10·4	41·7	38·0	90·2	114·4
	(117)	(5)	(27)	(193)	(157)	(378)	(504)	(20·1)	(0·9)	(5·3)	(32·1)	(30·4)	(67·9)	(90·0)

(a) Including exports to unspecified countries.
(b) Excludes exports from New Zealand for which figures not available. Comparable figures for fourth quarter and year 1960 are shown in brackets.

RAW COTTON (a)

Quarterly Averages

	Million lb.							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (b)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (b)
1955	38	41	5	38	80	123	217	4·6	5·0	0·4	3·9	8·1	12·4	23·3
1956	34	40	1	35	81	117	199	3·9	4·8	0·1	3·6	7·3	11·0	20·3
1957	17	29	4	45	65	113	159	1·9	3·1	0·4	5·1	6·8	12·3	17·4
1958	21	34	2	43	78	123	178	2·2	3·5	0·2	4·5	6·2	10·8	16·5
1959	23	34	2	19	66	87	151	2·1	3·5	0·1	1·7	4·9	6·7	12·9
1960	18	43	2	24	64	90	152	1·8	4·3	0·1	2·4	5·6	8·1	14·3
1961 (c)	15	34	3	29	52	85	140	1·6	3·7	0·3	3·2	4·9	8·4	14·2
1960 2nd Quarter	34	51	2	31	76	110	197	3·4	4·9	0·2	3·2	6·5	9·9	18·3
3rd Quarter	14	46	—	21	77	98	159	1·9	4·9	—	2·2	7·2	9·4	16·3
4th Quarter	9	26	—	22	31	53	89	0·8	2·6	—	2·2	2·8	5·0	8·4
1961 1st Quarter	16	23	1	27	71	99	146	1·7	2·3	0·1	3·1	7·2	10·4	15·2
2nd Quarter	18	42	3	35	79	118	183	2·0	4·7	0·3	3·8	7·1	11·3	18·4
3rd Quarter	16	36	4	29	33	67	121	1·8	4·1	0·4	3·1	3·1	6·5	12·6
4th Quarter (c)	9	36	4	25	25	55	109	1·1	3·8	0·3	2·8	2·2	5·3	10·8

(a) Including linters. (b) Including exports to unspecified countries. (c) Partiy estimated.

RAW JUTE

Quarterly Averages

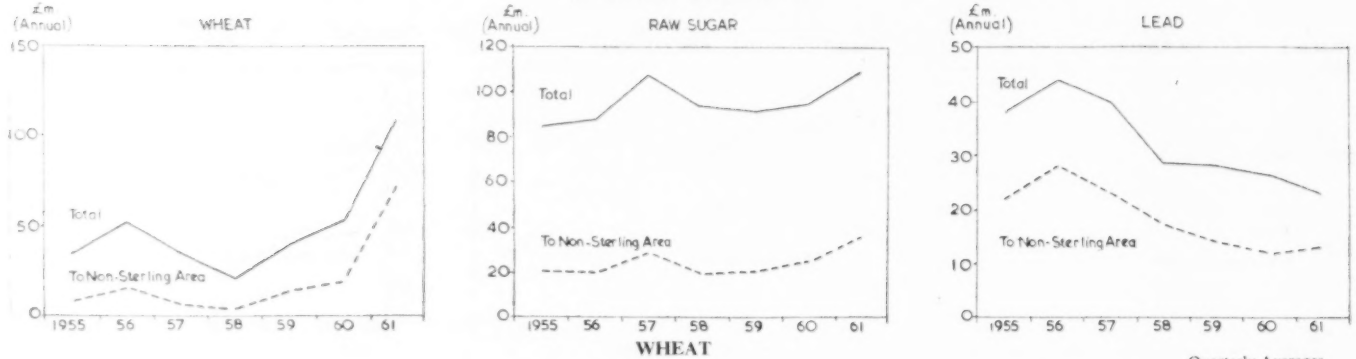
	Thousand tons							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)
1955	31	76	14	81	40	134	242	2·5	3·8	1·1	5·9	2·7	9·7	16·0
1956	28	48	16	81	38	135	211	2·1	2·7	1·2	5·3	2·9	9·3	14·1
1957	35	39	12	68	40	120	193	2·9	2·0	1·0	5·4	3·3	9·7	14·7
1958	46	25	24	83	44	152	223	3·7	1·1	1·6	6·1	3·3	10·9	15·7
1959	40	21	17	72	44	133	208	3·0	0·9	1·0	4·7	2·9	8·7	13·3
1960	31	46	10	54	42	105	187	3·3	2·3	0·8	4·6	3·8	9·2	15·2
1961	23	28	8	48	39	94	148	2·7	2·2	0·8	5·6	5·0	11·3	16·8
1960 2nd Quarter	21	48	5	40	58	103	180	1·9	1·8	0·3	3·0	5·1	8·4	12·7
3rd Quarter	21	33	2	35	31	67	123	2·1	1·9	0·2	3·4	3·1	6·6	10·7
4th Quarter	56	41	11	61	35	107	208	7·1	3·2	1·6	6·6	4·1	12·3	23·0
1961 1st Quarter	20	30	2	47	43	92	150	3·2	3·3	0·4	7·4	7·0	14·8	22·5
2nd Quarter	4	7	1	11	21	34	47	0·6	0·6	0·3	1·9	3·6	5·7	7·4
3rd Quarter	14	35	1	37	33	71	122	1·9	2·4	0·1	4·4	3·9	8·4	12·8
4th Quarter	52	41	28	94	58	180	275	5·2	2·7	2·4	8·7	5·3	16·4	24·4

(a) Including exports to unspecified countries.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 5. (*Continued*) - Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

By Areas of Destination



WHEAT

Quarterly Averages

	Thousand tons							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)
1955	125	180	—	11	77	88	411	2·6	3·8	—	0·3	1·7	2·0	8·8
1956	170	284	—	97	91	187	662	3·2	5·6	—	1·8	1·8	3·7	12·9
1957	148	197	—	26	55	82	428	2·8	4·1	—	0·5	1·2	1·7	8·7
1958	71	118	—	5	39	44	239	1·6	2·6	—	0·1	0·8	1·0	5·2
1959	131	180	—	18	153	171	490	2·6	3·7	—	0·4	3·1	3·5	10·0
1960	180	221	—	45	200	245	658	3·6	4·5	—	0·9	4·1	5·0	13·3
1961	173	241	—	188	738	926	1,380	3·6	5·0	—	3·8	14·5	18·3	27·7
1960 2nd Quarter	163	228	—	22	86	108	504	3·2	4·6	—	0·4	1·8	2·2	10·1
3rd Quarter	163	189	—	5	255	261	626	3·2	3·9	—	0·1	5·3	5·4	12·7
4th Quarter	175	161	—	107	185	292	653	3·5	3·3	—	2·2	3·9	6·1	13·4
1961 1st Quarter	194	182	—	271	621	892	1,268	4·0	3·7	—	5·4	11·8	17·2	24·9
2nd Quarter	212	127	—	265	873	1,138	1,551	4·3	2·7	—	5·1	17·1	22·2	30·8
3rd Quarter	119	452	—	5	1,018	1,023	1,655	2·4	9·4	—	0·1	20·3	20·4	32·5
4th Quarter	166	202	—	211	441	653	1,046	3·8	4·2	—	4·4	8·9	13·3	22·9

(*a*) Including exports to unspecified countries.

RAW SUGAR

Quarterly Averages

	Thousand tons							Value in £ million (a)						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (b)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (b)
1955	386	55	134	—	22	155	603	13·9	2·0	4·5	—	0·7	5·2	21·3
1956	409	57	140	—	8	148	620	14·8	2·0	4·7	—	0·2	4·9	22·0
1957	432	64	128	—	45	173	669	17·1	2·5	5·5	—	1·8	7·2	26·9
1958	424	65	114	—	41	156	645	16·5	2·1	3·8	—	1·2	5·0	23·6
1959	402	62	142	—	29	171	636	15·7	2·0	4·6	—	0·7	5·3	22·9
1960	405	52	162	—	34	195	652	16·1	1·5	5·4	—	0·8	6·2	23·8
1961 (*c*)	396	48	230	—	31	261	724	16·1	1·4	8·2	—	0·8	9·0	27·3
1960 2nd Quarter	487	42	228	—	—	228	757	18·1	1·2	7·1	—	—	7·1	26·4
3rd Quarter	378	35	193	—	57	250	663	15·1	1·1	6·7	—	1·3	8·0	24·2
4th Quarter	382	72	160	—	52	212	666	17·0	2·1	5·9	—	1·3	7·2	26·3
1961 1st Quarter	326	55	92	—	19	111	505	13·3	1·7	2·8	—	0·5	3·3	18·4
2nd Quarter	375	59	277	—	2	279	736	15·1	1·7	9·4	—	0·2	9·6	27·9
3rd Quarter	391	44	375	—	42	418	857	16·0	1·1	13·9	—	1·0	14·9	33·7
4th Quarter (c)	493	34	176	—	61	237	769	20·1	0·9	6·8	—	1·3	8·2	29·4

(*a*) Excludes Sugar Preference Certificates. (*b*) Including exports to unspecified countries. (*c*) Partly estimated.

LEAD

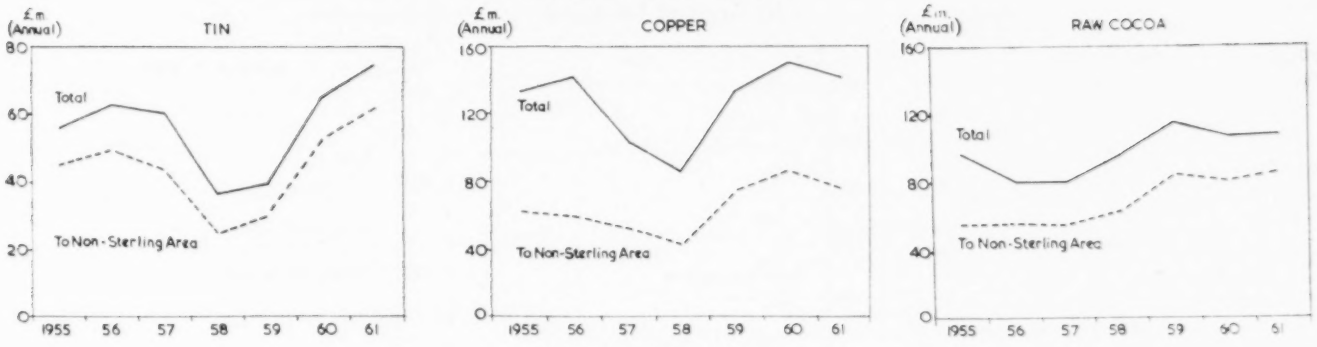
Quarterly Averages

	Thousand tons—Metal content (a)							Value in £ million (b)						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (c)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (c
1955	31	7	29	14	1	45	83	3·3	0·7	3·3	1·9	0·1	5·4	9·5
1956	24	8	35	15	2	52	86	2·9	0·9	4·5	2·4	0·3	7·1	11·0
1957	26	8	36	15	7	57	97	2·9	0·8	3·4	1·9	0·6	5·8	10·0
1958	29	10	33	16	4	52	94	2·3	0·7	2·5	1·4	0·3	4·2	7·3
1959	37	9	24	12	4	40	88	2·7	0·7	1·9	1·3	0·3	3·5	7·0
1960 (*d*)	32	8	22	10	7	39	83	2·4	0·6	1·7	0·9	0·5	3·0	6·4
1961 (*d*)	36	6	27	8	9	45	88	2·1	0·4	1·9	0·7	0·6	3·2	5·8
1960 2nd Quarter	29	7	21	9	4	33	74	2·2	0·5	1·7	0·8	0·3	2·8	6·1
3rd Quarter	34	10	27	17	10	54	102	2·4	0·7	2·1	1·4	0·7	4·2	7·8
4th Quarter (*d*)	32	8	17	6	14	36	77	2·1	0·5	1·3	0·5	0·8	2·6	5·4
1961 1st Quarter (*d*)	34	7	19	7	9	36	78	2·3	0·5	1·3	0·5	0·6	2·4	5·3
2nd Quarter (*d*)	38	8	20	7	11	38	85	2·4	0·6	1·5	0·7	0·5	2·7	5·7
3rd Quarter (*d*)	41	6	33	12	11	56	104	1·7	0·4	2·2	0·8	0·7	3·7	5·9
4th Quarter (*d*)	32	5	36	6	7	49	88	1·8	0·3	2·7	0·8	0·5	4·0	6·3

(*a*) Exports of lead as metal and the estimated weight of recoverable lead in ores and concentrates. See Statistical Notes. (*b*) Including values of other metals found with lead in complex concentrates (*c*) Including exports to unspecified countries. (*d*) Partly estimated.

Table 5. (*Continued*) - Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

By Areas of Destination



TIN

Quarterly Averages

	Thousand Tons – Metal Content (*a*)							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total
1955	2·8	1·3	11·2	2·1	2·4	15·7	19·9	2·0	0·9	8·0	1·5	1·7	11·2	14·1
1956	2·9	1·5	10·7	2·9	2·8	16·3	20·8	2·2	1·2	8·1	2·2	2·1	12·4	15·7
1957	4·1	1·7	9·5	1·7	3·2	14·3	20·1	3·1	1·3	7·1	1·2	2·4	10·7	15·0
1958	2·3	1·7	5·1	1·3	2·5	8·9	12·9	1·6	1·2	3·7	0·9	1·8	6·4	9·2
1959	1·4	1·4	6·0	0·8	3·0	9·8	12·6	1·1	1·1	4·6	0·6	2·3	7·6	9·8
1960	2·7	1·5	7·9	4·9	4·1	16·9	21·1	2·1	1·2	6·1	3·8	3·2	13·1	16·3
1961	1·9	1·5	9·0	4·9	4·2	18·1	21·4	1·7	1·2	7·9	4·1	3·6	15·6	18·5
1960 2nd Quarter	3·0	1·3	7·0	2·8	3·5	13·4	17·7	2·3	1·0	5·4	2·1	2·7	10·2	13·5
3rd Quarter	2·4	1·6	8·8	7·0	4·0	19·7	23·7	1·9	1·3	6·8	5·5	3·1	15·4	18·5
4th Quarter	3·2	1·3	6·3	8·3	5·2	19·8	24·2	2·5	1·0	4·9	6·5	4·0	15·4	18·9
1961 1st Quarter	2·1	1·3	5·5	7·1	4·4	17·0	20·5	1·7	1·0	4·3	5·4	3·4	13·1	15·8
2nd Quarter	1·6	1·9	9·8	6·0	4·4	20·2	23·7	1·3	1·6	8·2	5·0	3·7	16·8	19·7
3rd Quarter	2·0	1·5	11·8	3·3	3·7	18·8	22·3	1·9	1·4	10·8	3·0	3·4	17·2	20·4
4th Quarter	1·9	1·1	9·0	3·0	4·2	16·3	19·3	1·8	1·0	8·5	2·8	4·0	15·3	18·1

(*a*) Estimated.

COPPER

Quarterly Averages

	Thousand Tons – Metal Content (*a*)							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*b*)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*b*)
1955	51	4	19	26	5	50	105	16·5	0·9	5·9	8·1	1·9	15·8	33·2
1956	61	6	16	27	6	49	115	18·7	1·8	4·5	8·5	1·9	14·9	35·4
1957	51	11	17	38	13	67	130	10·2	2·4	3·5	7·6	2·5	13·6	26·3
1958	53	10	13	40	12	65	128	9·1	1·7	2·1	6·8	1·9	10·8	21·6
1959	61	9	12	54	25	91	162	12·9	2·0	2·4	11·3	4·9	18·6	33·5
1960	61	12	6	55	36	98	173	13·3	2·7	1·4	12·0	8·0	21·4	37·8
1961	65	13	4	55	35	94	174	13·3	2·7	0·8	11·3	6·9	18·9	35·3
1960 2nd Quarter	63	14	5	56	38	99	175	14·1	3·1	1·0	12·4	8·1	21·4	38·6
3rd Quarter	59	11	3	51	32	85	159	13·1	2·5	0·6	11·1	7·1	18·8	34·9
4th Quarter	68	12	4	56	35	95	179	13·8	2·5	0·7	11·4	7·5	19·6	36·9
1961 1st Quarter	62	15	5	47	31	83	162	12·4	3·0	1·0	9·3	6·4	16·7	32·3
2nd Quarter	80	12	3	55	37	96	189	16·9	2·5	0·7	11·5	7·6	19·7	39·5
3rd Quarter	53	13	5	59	41	105	172	10·9	2·8	1·1	12·3	7·3	20·7	34·5
4th Quarter	64	13	3	59	32	94	171	13·1	2·6	0·5	12·1	6·1	18·7	34·7

(*a*) Estimated. (*b*) Including exports to unspecified countries.

RAW COCOA

Quarterly Averages

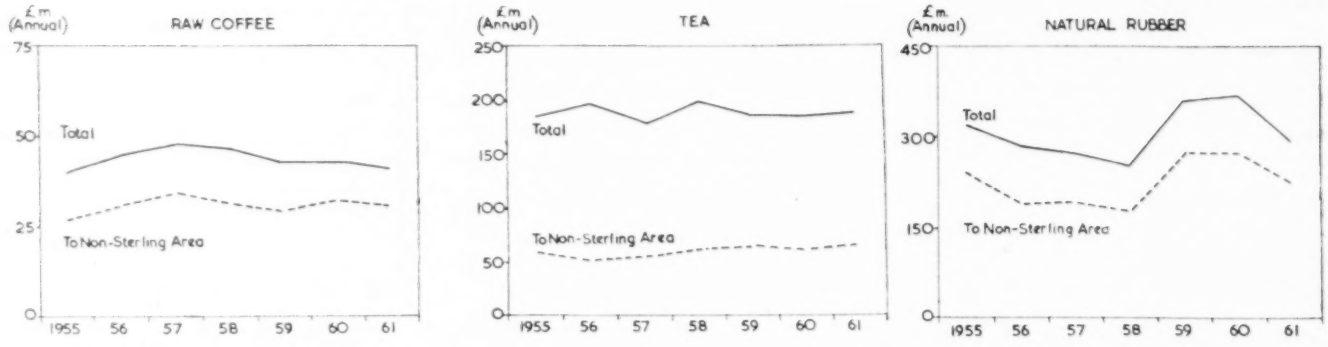
	Thousand Tons						Value in £ million							
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total
1955	31	3	17	22	6	44	78	9·5	1·2	5·2	6·8	1·8	13·7	24·5
1956	20	4	27	36	5	68	93	4·3	1·1	5·7	7·6	1·1	14·4	20·0
1957	28	4	22	39	12	72	104	5·5	0·7	4·3	7·7	2·1	14·1	20·3
1958	23	4	18	28	4	50	77	7·1	1·3	5·5	9·0	1·1	15·6	24·0
1959	22	4	24	48	6	79	104	6·1	1·0	6·4	13·3	1·7	21·3	28·4
1960	23	5	27	48	18	92	121	5·3	1·2	5·9	10·6	3·8	20·3	26·9
1961 (*a*)	26	5	55	54	14	123	154	4·5	1·0	9·4	9·7	2·3	21·4	27·0
1960 2nd Quarter	27	9	32	54	46	132	168	6·0	2·1	7·0	11·8	9·6	28·4	36·5
3rd Quarter	8	1	27	49	4	79	89	1·8	0·3	5·8	10·7	0·8	17·2	19·3
4th Quarter	22	—	23	34	4	61	83	4·8	0·1	4·9	7·5	0·8	13·2	18·1
1961 1st Quarter	29	7	60	53	9	121	157	6·0	1·3	12·4	10·9	1·7	25·0	32·4
2nd Quarter	19	8	103	43	15	162	189	3·4	1·4	16·0	7·9	2·6	26·5	31·3
3rd Quarter (*a*)	24	4	48	77	14	139	167	3·9	0·6	7·8	13·1	2·2	23·1	27·7
4th Quarter (*a*)	30	3	10	42	17	68	102	4·8	0·5	1·5	6·9	2·6	11·1	16·4

(*a*) Partly estimated.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 5. (*Continued*) - Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

By Areas of Destination



RAW COFFEE

Quarterly Averages

	Million lb.							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (a)
1955	15	8	20	20	5	45	70	2·2	1·0	2·6	3·3	0·7	6·6	10·0
1956	18	8	18	18	8	44	70	2·4	1·0	2·9	3·8	1·0	7·7	11·2
1957	18	8	29	19	8	56	82	2·4	1·1	3·7	3·6	1·1	8·4	12·0
1958	18	10	29	21	7	57	84	2·4	1·2	3·6	3·5	1·0	8·1	11·7
1959	21	11	27	21	11	59	92	2·2	1·1	2·6	3·4	1·3	7·3	10·8
1960	20	12	39	22	18	79	114	1·6	1·1	3·2	3·2	1·5	7·9	10·7
1961	20	9	42	23	19	84	114	1·5	0·8	3·4	3·0	1·4	7·8	10·1
1960 2nd Quarter	16	12	30	13	19	61	90	1·3	1·0	2·6	1·6	2·1	6·4	8·8
3rd Quarter	17	12	39	13	18	70	99	1·1	1·0	2·7	1·6	1·2	5·6	7·7
4th Quarter	24	10	47	34	18	99	141	1·7	0·9	4·1	4·7	1·1	9·9	13·0
1961 1st Quarter	27	14	57	32	19	108	149	2·0	1·1	5·2	4·3	1·3	10·7	13·9
2nd Quarter	18	9	40	24	23	88	115	1·4	0·8	3·3	3·0	1·8	8·1	10·2
3rd Quarter	19	7	37	13	19	69	96	1·2	0·6	2·6	1·7	1·5	5·8	7·6
4th Quarter	16	8	33	22	15	70	95	1·3	0·7	2·4	3·2	1·2	6·8	8·8

(a) Including exports to unspecified countries.

TEA

Quarterly Averages

	Million lb.							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total
1955	104	32	24	4	30	59	195	23·3	8·1	5·8	1·0	8·0	14·8	46·3
1956	140	30	28	6	27	60	235	28·6	6·4	6·1	1·3	5·7	13·1	49·0
1957	120	32	25	4	35	64	217	24·4	6·4	5·2	0·9	7·8	13·9	44·7
1958	136	34	26	5	44	75	245	27·6	6·6	5·3	1·0	8·8	15·2	49·4
1959	118	33	25	6	49	80	231	23·5	6·5	5·1	1·2	9·6	15·9	45·9
1960	118	35	25	6	43	74	227	24·1	6·7	5·1	1·2	9·0	15·3	46·1
1961	120	37	27	6	48	81	238	24·2	6·8	5·3	1·2	9·5	16·0	47·1
1960 2nd Quarter	78	32	20	5	33	58	168	15·1	5·8	3·9	1·0	6·6	11·5	32·4
3rd Quarter	123	37	26	6	44	76	237	26·1	6·5	5·2	1·4	9·4	16·0	48·6
4th Quarter	166	36	27	5	54	86	287	34·8	7·2	5·6	1·1	11·4	18·2	60·3
1961 1st Quarter	104	37	27	5	45	78	220	21·0	7·0	5·6	1·0	9·2	15·8	43·8
2nd Quarter	84	30	22	6	33	60	174	16·7	6·8	4·2	1·2	6·4	11·8	35·4
3rd Quarter	138	38	29	7	55	90	266	28·7	5·9	5·7	1·5	11·4	18·6	53·2
4th Quarter	154	42	30	6	58	94	291	30·3	7·6	5·6	1·2	11·1	17·9	55·8

NATURAL RUBBER (a)

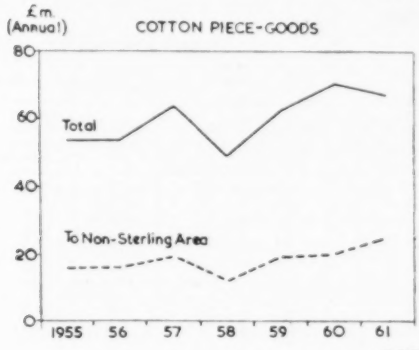
Quarterly Averages

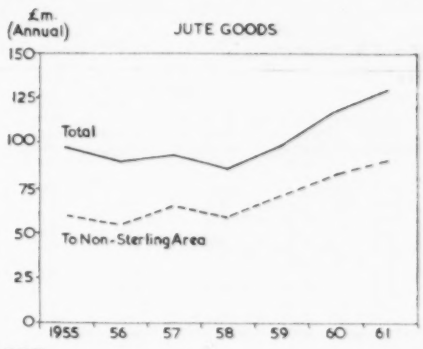
	Thousand tons						Value in £ million						Malayan Imports	
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	World Total (b) (c)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	World Total (b) (c)	Thousand Tons	£ million
1955	72	34	60	71	62	300	19·8	8·7	16·0	18·9	17·0	80·4	91	18·8
1956	68	31	51	67	79	296	16·8	7·0	12·3	16·1	19·2	71·3	91	17·3
1957	63	31	51	59	99	304	14·3	6·8	11·2	13·2	22·8	68·4	91	16·7
1958	60	31	46	60	125	322	12·0	5·7	8·7	11·4	24·8	62·6	103	15·9
1959	49	32	59	66	150	358	12·2	8·0	14·3	16·4	37·7	89·3	115	23·7
1960	50	36	45	70	131	332	13·8	9·9	12·4	19·6	36·4	92·2	105	24·1
1961	51	32	51	71	145	350	10·8	6·5	9·9	14·8	30·7	72·8	106	16·8
1960 2nd Quarter	56	39	44	65	119	323	17·2	11·9	13·0	20·0	36·4	98·5	101	25·7
3rd Quarter	44	37	38	68	117	305	12·1	10·0	10·6	18·9	32·6	84·2	89	20·5
4th Quarter	50	30	38	67	151	337	11·6	7·0	8·7	15·7	35·9	79·1	103	19·4
1961 1st Quarter	64	30	39	75	134	342	13·8	6·1	7·6	15·4	28·1	70·9	93	14·9
2nd Quarter	49	32	52	72	128	333	10·7	6·7	9·8	15·1	27·4	69·6	113	17·6
3rd Quarter	47	35	52	71	157	362	10·0	7·4	10·2	14·9	33·8	76·3	114	18·1
4th Quarter	43	29	63	68	161	363	8·8	6·0	12·2	13·9	33·5	74·4	104	16·4

(a) Excluding gutta-percha and jelutong. (b) Total exports of rubber from the Overseas Sterling Area includes re-exports from Malaya which are not separately available. Malayan imports of rubber, mainly from Indonesia, given in the right hand columns of this table, indicate the magnitude of this re-export trade. (c) Including exports to unspecified countries.

Table 5. (*Continued*) - Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

By Areas of Destination





COTTON PIECE-GOODS

Quarterly Averages

	Million Yards							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*a*)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*a*)
1955	35	103	4	2	63	68	228	2·2	6·5	0·2	0·1	3·3	3·7	13·5
1956	40	100	4	2	69	75	225	2·5	6·5	0·2	0·1	3·6	3·9	13·6
1957	58	118	4	2	89	96	272	3·6	7·5	0·3	0·1	4·5	4·9	16·0
1958	57	92	5	3	55	63	212	3·5	5·8	0·3	0·1	2·6	3·1	12·4
1959	79	98	27	3	75	104	281	4·5	6·3	1·5	0·1	3·1	4·7	15·5
1960	91	94	38	4	50	92	278	5·9	6·4	2·1	0·3	2·7	5·1	17·5
1961	63	84	31	4	70	105	253	4·6	5·8	1·9	0·2	4·2	6·3	16·8
1960 2nd Quarter	99	88	44	4	35	83	272	6·1	5·8	2·3	0·2	2·0	4·5	16·6
3rd Quarter	86	107	42	3	36	81	275	6·0	7·5	2·4	0·3	1·9	4·6	18·2
4th Quarter	83	94	22	6	77	105	281	6·0	6·2	1·4	0·4	4·5	6·2	18·4
1961 1st Quarter	72	82	17	5	80	101	259	5·5	5·6	1·1	0·3	4·9	6·3	17·6
2nd Quarter	79	96	24	5	54	83	260	5·8	6·4	1·5	0·3	3·0	4·8	17·1
3rd Quarter	52	80	27	4	83	114	247	3·9	5·5	1·7	0·2	5·2	7·1	16·6
4th Quarter	50	78	56	2	61	120	248	3·3	5·5	3·2	0·1	3·7	7·0	15·9

(*a*) Including exports to unspecified countries.

JUTE GOODS

Quarterly Averages

	Thousand Tons							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*a*)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*a*)
1955	16	57	63	3	72	138	233	1·9	5·2	7·3	0·3	7·5	15·0	24·4
1956	16	59	70	4	62	136	232	1·7	5·1	7·6	0·4	5·7	13·7	22·6
1957	10	58	68	4	91	163	233	1·1	5·8	7·6	0·3	8·3	16·3	23·3
1958	15	54	67	6	74	147	216	1·6	5·0	7·4	0·6	7·0	15·0	21·5
1959	16	63	81	10	94	184	263	1·6	5·2	8·7	0·9	8·3	17·9	24·8
1960	17	62	85	11	87	184	268	2·0	6·2	10·1	1·2	9·4	20·7	29·5
1961	12	72	82	12	76	169	257	1·6	7·9	11·9	1·5	9·5	22·9	32·7
1960 2nd Quarter	17	48	98	11	89	198	270	1·9	4·7	10·4	1·2	9·6	21·1	28·4
3rd Quarter	15	81	88	7	101	197	299	1·8	8·3	10·2	0·8	11·1	22·1	32·8
4th Quarter	21	68	80	12	88	180	273	2·8	7·4	11·5	1·5	10·0	23·0	33·4
1961 1st Quarter	13	58	68	13	35	116	192	1·8	6·6	11·3	1·7	5·4	18·4	27·2
2nd Quarter	11	81	87	11	83	181	277	1·6	9·2	12·5	1·6	11·5	25·6	36·7
3rd Quarter	13	81	89	13	77	180	275	1·6	8·8	11·9	1·6	9·6	23·1	33·7
4th Quarter	12	69	84	9	107	200	282	1·5	6·9	12·0	1·1	11·4	24·5	33·0

(*a*) Including exports to unspecified countries.

MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS (a)

Quarterly averages

	Thousand Tons							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*b*)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (*b*)
1955	189	9	4	9	8	21	221	28·7	1·8	1·2	1·3	1·1	3·5	34·4
1956	143	9	4	15	9	27	181	24·8	1·6	1·4	1·9	1·1	4·4	31·2
1957	151	10	13	9	10	31	193	26·3	1·8	2·8	1·4	1·6	5·8	34·1
1958	151	9	37	4	8	49	210	27·3	1·8	9·4	0·9	1·3	11·5	40·9
1959	149	10	60	5	7	72	232	26·1	2·1	15·9	1·0	1·1	18·0	46·5
1960	147	9	48	5	10	64	221	26·6	2·0	12·6	1·1	1·2	14·9	43·8
1961 (*c*)	55	7	46	3	3	53	116	12·0	1·4	11·8	0·7	0·7	13·2	26·9
	(59)	(6)	(29)	(4)	(3)	(36)	(103)	(12·7)	(1·4)	(7·7)	(0·9)	(0·5)	(9·1)	(23·5)
1960 2nd Quarter	136	10	55	5	11	70	218	24·5	2·1	14·5	0·9	1·3	16·7	43·6
3rd Quarter	147	11	58	6	15	80	239	27·1	2·2	15·5	1·3	1·5	18·3	47·9
4th Quarter	126	9	33	4	10	47	183	24·5	1·9	8·6	0·9	1·3	10·8	37·4
1961 1st Quarter	156	9	57	4	5	66	234	27·5	1·9	14·3	0·9	0·8	16·0	45·8
2nd Quarter	141	10	70	5	14	88	242	24·2	2·0	18·3	1·0	1·6	20·9	47·5
3rd Quarter	124	11	70	5	11	86	222	22·3	2·3	17·9	0·8	1·4	20·1	45·0
4th Quarter (*c*)	70	6	58	3	5	66	144	14·3	1·2	14·5	0·7	0·9	16·2	31·9
	(69)	(6)	(25)	(3)	(4)	(31)	(107)	(15·1)	(1·3)	(6·3)	(0·8)	(0·8)	(7·9)	(24·6)

(*a*) Exports of meat from South Africa are excluded.
(*b*) Including exports to unspecified countries.
(*c*) Excludes exports from New Zealand for which figures not available. Comparable figures for fourth quarter and year 1960 are shown in brackets.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 5. (*Continued*) - Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

By Areas of Destination

DAIRY PRODUCTS (a) Quarterly Averages

	Value in £ million							Value in £ million						
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countries	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (c)	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	E.E.C. Countriee	Other Non-sterling Countries	Total Non-Sterling Countries	World Total (c)
1955	22·3	3·1	0·2	1·0	1·2	2·4	27·9	5·5	0·3	2·3	5·9	1·2	9·4	16·2
1956	25·3	3·1	0·1	0·6	1·0	1·7	30·3	5·3	0·2	2·4	6·2	1·7	10·3	16·7
1957	20·2	3·1	0·2	0·7	1·0	1·9	25·4	5·1	0·2	1·9	8·2	2·2	12·4	17·9
1958	16·9	3·0	0·2	0·4	0·6	1·1	21·2	4·2	0·3	1·7	6·7	2·2	10·6	15·5
1959	26·3	3·6	0·2	1·3	0·9	2·5	32·3	5·9	0·4	2·8	8·9	3·7	15·3	22·4
1960	22·1	3·2	0·3	0·9	1·2	2·4	27·8	5·2	0·6	2·6	8·9	3·7	15·2	21·5
1961 (d)	6·8	2·1	0·1	0·2	0·8	1·1	11·2	4·2	0·3	1·3	8·6	3·0	12·8	18·0
	(5·8)	(2·1)	(—)	(0·5)	(0·7)	(1·3)	(9·2)	(4·6)	(0·4)	(1·4)	(7·8)	(3·4)	(12·6)	(18·3)
1960 2nd Quarter	14·7	2·5	0·2	—	0·8	1·1	18·3	5·6	0·6	3·7	9·1	4·3	17·1	23·8
3rd Quarter	13·5	3·6	0·1	0·2	1·2	1·5	18·6	4·9	0·7	2·1	9·1	2·9	14·1	20·1
4th Quarter	26·6	3·3	0·6	0·4	1·7	2·7	32·7	4·4	0·6	1·6	8·5	3·3	13·4	19·0
1961 1st Quarter	24·1	3·3	0·7	0·1	0·9	1·7	29·9	4·4	0·3	3·0	8·5	3·4	14·9	20·2
2nd Quarter	14·5	2·7	0·4	—	1·1	1·5	19·8	5·3	0·5	3·3	9·3	2·6	15·2	21·5
3rd Quarter	18·7	2·8	0·2	0·3	1·6	2·2	25·6	4·6	0·5	2·8	10·6	3·1	16·5	22·1
4th Quarter (d)	9·9	2·3	0·1	0·3	1·0	1·5	14·9	3·9	0·3	1·1	8·7	3·3	13·1	18·2
	(8·5)	(2·3)	(0·1)	(0·4)	(1·1)	(1·6)	(12·5)	(4·1)	(0·3)	(1·3)	(7·6)	(3·2)	(12·1)	(17·1)

(*a*) Milk, cream, butter, cheese and eggs. (*b*) Including hides and skins exported from India in the rough tanned condition. Excluding fur skins. (*c*) Including exports to unspecified countries. (*d*) Excludes exports from New Zealand for which figures not available. Comparable figures for fourth quarter and year 1960 are shown in brackets.

OTHER EXPORTS OF THE OVERSEAS STERLING AREA Quarterly Averages

	Value in £ million												
	Timber	Iron Ore	Fruit	Fish	Diamonds	Tobacco and Manufactures	Rice	Vegetable Oils	Oilseeds and Nuts	Spices	Mica	Sisal	Manganese
1955	7·7	3·0	20·7	7·9	10·9	9·3	18·8	17·9	20·4	4·8	1·5	3·0	4·8
1956	8·3	4·2	22·4	9·0	11·6	9·9	17·5	16·0	22·0	4·6	1·7	3·2	4·9
1957	9·4	5·3	22·8	9·0	13·5	9·7	15·5	13·9	19·6	4·0	1·6	2·9	9·0
1958	9·7	4·9	26·6	9·2	12·8	10·5	13·1	11·6	21·6	3·9	1·8	3·2	5·7
1959	12·2	6·4	23·9	10·3	14·7	11·6	15·8	14·0	25·3	4·0	1·9	4·1	4·5
1960	15·4	8·4	25·4	11·0	16·6	12·9	15·8	12·6	23·9	5·6	1·9	5·0	5·3
1961 (a)	14·8	9·2	24·8	11·8	17·9	14·2	16·5	12·5	24·5	5·6	1·8	4·6	4·3
1960 2nd Quarter	15·8	10·3	37·1	12·0	16·2	17·0	21·9	11·6	26·6	4·2	1·9	4·4	6·1
3rd Quarter	17·3	8·5	24·4	9·0	17·9	19·7	12·5	13·9	21·8	5·4	2·1	5·7	6·0
4th Quarter	15·4	7·6	17·6	11·0	17·1	7·7	7·8	10·5	22·3	6·0	1·9	4·9	4·7
1961 1st Quarter	16·0	7·3	22·8	12·8	14·7	8·2	12·3	12·3	23·7	6·2	1·9	4·7	3·8
2nd Quarter	14·9	11·1	37·5	11·6	23·0	20·9	22·8	13·8	24·5	5·0	1·8	4·8	4·7
3rd Quarter (a)	15·2	10·0	23·8	9·8	17·0	18·2	20·1	12·8	27·2	5·5	1·9	4·5	4·0
4th Quarter (a)	13·2	8·3	15·1	13·2	17·0	9·7	11·0	10·9	22·6	5·6	1·8	4·3	4·7

(*a*) Partly estimated except for iron ore, tobacco and manufactures, mica, sisal and manganese.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, May 18, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Two-Letter Alibi	British Lion Films Ltd.	Playpont Films Ltd.	Br/E 27396	60	May 14
Australian Colour Diary No. 13	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Australian News and Information Bureau	Br/E 27400	7	May 14
Australian Colour Diary No. 14	" " "	" " "	Br/E 27401	7	May 14
Canberra, Today And Tomorrow	" " "	" " "	Br/E 27402	11	May 14
The Jackeroo	" " "	" " "	Br/E 27403	19	May 14
Summer Scene	" " "	Government of Western Australia	Br/E 27404	11	May 14
Look At Life Series 13:					
Sea Horses	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27405	9	May 14
The Last Battleship	" "	" "	Br/E 27406	9	May 14
Ambush In Leopard Street	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Bill & Michael Luckwell Ltd.	Br/E 27391	60	May 14
Pathe News 62-38	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26989	7	May 17
Pathe News 62-39	" "	" "	Br/E 26990	7	May 17
Movietone News 1718A	Twentieth-Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26937	7	May 17
Movitone News 1719	" " "	" " "	Br/E 26938	7	May 17
The Pot Carriers	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Picture Corporation Ltd.	Br/E 27416	84	May 18
Pathe Pictorial Series 378-390:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 387	" "	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27417	8	May 18
	FOREIGN				
Sweet Bird of Youth	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Roxbury Productions Inc.	F 27397	120	May 14
Calypso Cat	" " "	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.	F 27398	8	May 14
Italian Adventure	" " "	Hamilton Wright Organization Inc.	F 27399	10	May 14
Russia Dances	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Sovexport Film	F 27407	41	May 15
Herman The Hermit	20th Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Incorporated	F 27408	6	May 15
Little Red Fool House	" " "	" "	F 27409	6	May 15
Peanut Pilferer	" " "	" "	F 27410	6	May 15
Physical Fatness	" " "	" "	F 27411	6	May 15
Peanut Battle	" " "	" "	F 27412	6	May 15
River Boat Mission	" " "	" "	F 27413	6	May 15
Sport Fishing Family Style	" " "	" "	F 27414	8	May 15
Lovers Must Learn	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 27415	99	May 18

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During June to August, 1962

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during June to August, 1962.

AUSTRALIA				
(Perth)	†J. D. Leithead	The British Trade Commissioner	From July	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Sydney and Melbourne.
(Sydney)	†C. G. Crews	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From July	Previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Durban).
CANADA				
(Montreal)	A. Heckle	The Principal British Trade Commissioner	June	Has previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal) and South Africa (Johannesburg).
(Ottawa)	†H. G. P. Taylor	British Trade Commissioner	July	In present post since 1960.
CEYLON				
(Colombo)	*H. W. Sturdy	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	June	Has been in British Trade Commissioner Service in Pakistan (Lahore, Chittagong, Dacca).
EAST AFRICA				
(Nairobi)	B. J. Kemp	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From June	In present post since 1960.
JAMAICA				
(Kingston)	B. A. F. Pennock	The British Trade Commissioner	June July	Previously served in Ceylon (Colombo).
PAKISTAN				
(Lahore)	*J. B. Ingram	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	June	Previously served in Karachi.
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA				
(Cape Town)	†R. W. Howell	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	Mid-July and early September	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner, Pretoria.
(Durban)	F. I. Lamb	The British Trade Commissioner	From August	Has previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal and Edmonton).
TRINIDAD				
(Port of Spain)	G. Booth	The British Trade Commissioner	From June	Has previously served as a British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Toronto).
BRAZIL				
(Rio de Janeiro)	The Hon. T. E. Bridges	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	In present post since August, 1960.
BURMA				
(Rangoon)	†B. H. Wilcox	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	In present post since 1960.
CONGO REPUBLIC				
(Leopoldville)	F. B. Sedgwick-Jell	First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul	From July	Previously Second Secretary (Commercial) Thailand (Bangkok).
ECUADOR				
(Quito)	†*B. T. Holmes	Third Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul	June	In present post since 1958.
FINLAND				
(Helsinki)	†P. D. Stobart, M.B.E.	First Secretary (Commercial	Mid-July	In present post since 1960.
IRAN				
(Tehran)	R. K. Robertson	Second Secretary (Commercial)	June	Served in Germany (Bonn and Berlin) before going to Tehran.
IRAQ				
(Baghdad)	†R. C. B. Taylor	Second Secretary (Commercial)	From July	In present post since 1960.
LEBANON				
(Beirut)	†J. S. A. Selwyn, O.B.E.	First Secretary (Commercial)	June	In present post since 1958.
LIBYA				
(Tripoli)	†D. R. Collard	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	Has served as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Khartoum and Denmark (Copenhagen).
MEXICO				
(Mexico City)	D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.	Counsellor (Commercial)	Mid-June early July	In present post since 1960.
PANAMA				
(Panama City)	†G. L. Bullard	First Secretary and Consul.	July	In present post since 1960.
PARAGUAY				
(Asuncion)	*†L. Cox	First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul	Early June	In present post since 1960: previous service as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Washington and Rio de Janeiro.
PERSIAN GULF – TRUCIAL STATES				
(Dubai)	P. H. C. Eyers	Commercial Officer	July	In present post since 1961.
SPAIN				
(Madrid)	*†P. S. Stephens, C.M.G.	Counsellor (Commercial)	July 19-20	In present post since 1959: prior to that in Caracas (Venezuela).
UNITED STATES				
(Detroit)	W. E. Williams, O.B.E.	Vice-Consul (Commercial)	June-July	In present post since 1954.
(Washington)	†M. Gale, M.B.E.	Counsellor (Commercial)	June	Previous posts include First Secretary (Commercial) in Venezuela (Caracas) and in Turkey (Ankara), and Consul (Commercial) in Italy (Milan).
VENEZUELA				
(Caracas)	J. Doyle	First Secretary (Commercial)	June	Previous posts include Italy (Rome), The Netherlands (The Hague) and Persian Gulf (Bahrain).
TOGO	†J. W. S. Corbett, D.S.O.	Charge d'Affairs and Consul	Last week in June	In present post since 1960.
(Lome)				
IRAQ	†W. I. Combs	Counseller (Commercial)	June 12-14	In present post since March 1959.
(Baghdad)				

* Not returning to post. † First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. In the case of Mr. H. G. P. Taylor it should be noted that Ottawa is primarily an administrative centre, with only limited opportunities for commercial inquiries. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 30	Huts and buildings, Nissen and Romney huts 96×38 steel structure hut one T2 hangar, petrol installations.	Royal Air Force Station, Ludham.	Thos. W. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291.) *Catalogues free.*
June 5	Huts, buildings and cables	Royal Air Force Station, Alconbury	Elkins, Witherow & Handley, New Street, St. Neots, Hunts. (Tel.: St. Neots 418.) *Catalogues free.*
June 13	3.325 acres of land including various workshops, garages and stores buildings.	Royal Air Force Work Repair Depot, Epworth, Lincs.	Shearmans, Scot Lane, Doncaster. (Tel.: Doncaster 4438.) *Catalogues free.*
June 21	Huts and buildings, Blister hangar 72,000 gallon tank, 90,000 gallon tank.	Royal Air Force Station, North Pickenham.	W. S. Hall & Palmer, Wymandham, Norfolk. (Tel.: Wymondham 3031/2.) *Catalogues free.*
June 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.) *Catalogues* 1*s.* 0*d. each. Postal Orders only.*

The above sale will include radio receivers and equipment, frequency meters, signal generators, dynamotors, aircraft fuel tanks, motorized baling presses, furniture, kitchen equipment, compressors, airframe spares, steel safes, radar and various trolleys, caterpillar tracks, mechanical gritters, etc.

July 4	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.) *Catalogues* 1*s.* 0*d. each. Postal Orders only*
July 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcester. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) *Catalogues* 1*s.* 0*d. each. Postal Orders only.*
July 25	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chamber, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) *Catalogues* 1*s.* 0*d. each. Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 29	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8.*)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)

Lathes various, horizontal and vertical millers; profilers; grinders various, pillar and multi spindle drills; horizontal and vertical keyseaters; presses; multi head borers and boring bars; nibbling machines; surface tables; M.T. and aircraft spares; time recorders; chambering and rifling machines; spin riveters; centring machines; circular saw; tenoning machine; auto-scales; air compressors, etc.

June 5-6	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)

Steel screws, nuts, bolts and rivets; double throat clamps; lifting and hoisting equipment; portable runways; winches; lifting jacks; gravity conveyors; engineering and carpentry tools; cross cut saws; chain pipe wrenches; stone breaking hammers; fire trailer pumps. Machine tools; air compressor; pallets; tentage; canvas covers; furniture etc.

June 14, 15 and 18	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447.)
June 27	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)

For each sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*)

Patents Endorsed 'Licenses of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the under-mentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	April 13, 1962	
766,198	Manufactures de Produits Chimiques du Nord Etablissements Kuhlmann	Coloured cellulose ethers and xanthates.
805,308	Triggs, W. W.	Toys.
826,601	Toyo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Grinding machines.
828,170	CKD Modrany narodni podnik	A bimetal heat-responsive chamber.
846,133	Norton Motors Ltd.	Valve gear for internal combustion engines.
	April 24, 1962	
744,641	Teves, H. W. & anr.	Packings for pistons, plungers or piston rods in cylinders of hydraulically operated devices.
823,752	Savary, A.	Fluid flow control valves.
854,127	Power Jets (Research & Development) Ltd.	Radial-flow compressors and turbines.
871,627	Richer, I.	Combination of a garment container and a garment suspension means.
	April 27, 1962	
802,704	Press Equipments Ltd.	Means for controlling the working of strip material.
835,520	Compagnie de Pont-A-Mousson	Method and device for producing objects composed of plastic material.

Any person who claims that the pantentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement of Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patent Office

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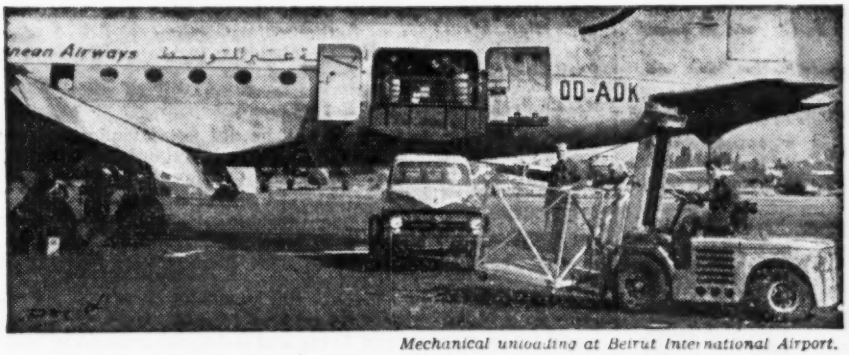

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Parliamentary Answers

Thursday 17 May

Aid to British Exporters

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if he was aware of the need to introduce a greater sense of urgency in industry to meet the growing menace to United Kingdom trade from countries with far lower standards than Great Britain; and what plans had been made by H.M. Government in respect of that aspect of the export problem in order to bring about an increase in British export trade.

Replying, Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that British industry was well aware of competition from many sources in its overseas markets. The Government, through its policies and the services it provided, did all it could to help exporters.

Overseas Tariffs on Electric Motors

Asked what tariffs were levied against British-made small electric motors by Australia, Canada and the European Economic Community, the Minister of State said: 'The Australian tariff on imports of British-made electric motors with a power of under 1 h.p. is 22½ per cent.; the Canadian is 15 per cent. The Common External Tariff of the E.E.C. on imports of British-made electric motors weighing 10 k.g. or less is at present 14 per cent., while the tariffs currently in force in the Member countries of the E.E.C. are: France – 15 per cent.; Germany – 9 per cent.; Italy – 14 per cent.; and Benelux – 12 per cent.

1964 World Trade Fair, New York

The President was asked why there would be no official British pavilion at the 1964 World Fair in New York. In reply, the Minister of State said that it was an exhibition designed to interest the general public, and not a trade fair. Responsibility for any official representation therefore rested with the Foreign Office. As a signatory to the 1928 International Exhibitions Convention, H.M. Government must refrain from participating in the fair, which failed to comply with the terms of the Convention.

Weights and Measures Bill

Replying to a question about the Weights and Measures Bill, Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that it was intended to introduce legislation as soon as the Parliamentary timetable permitted.

Resale Price Maintenance Report

The President was asked why he did not intend to publish the Report of his Inquiry into Resale Price Maintenance. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said that the inquiry into resale price maintenance had been carried out by officials of the Board of Trade. In accordance with long established practice, reports by officials to Ministers were not published.

U.K. Trade with Japan

Asked if he would make a full statement on his recent negotiations with Japan; what steps he took to safeguard United Kingdom world trade, standards of living and industrial conditions; and what action he would take to meet the growing competition from Japan, the Minister of State said: that the President visited Japan, to study prospects for increased trade. 'The Commercial Treaty now under negotiation will provide safeguards against disruptive competition in the domestic market, while ensuring fair opportunities for our exporters in the expanding Japanese market and will thus help to improve our economy.'

British Carpet Exports to U.S.

The President was asked what action he proposed to take to help carpet manufacturers in Great Britain, many of whom had erected special machinery at heavy cost, to maintain and expand their exports to the United States of America, in view of the proposed import tax by the United States Government of up to 40 per cent. on carpets imported from the United Kingdom. Replying, the Minister of State said: 'We have made strong representations to the United States Government, both before and after President Kennedy's decision to increase this duty, and consultation under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are now taking place in Geneva.'

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure of space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	May 4	Aug. 3
Outside Europe	April 6	July 6
Europe	Mar. 2	June 1

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the list.

*indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

†indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 4, April 6 and March 2, respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Amendment:

We have been informed that the International Watch and Jewellery Trade Fair will now be held from September 24-27, 1962 at the Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, London, W.1, and not from August 27-September 1 at Earls Court, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 9,1962.

Addition:

LONDON: 40TH 'DAILY MAIL' IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION – March 5-30, 1963.
* At Olympia. Apply, Associated Newspapers Ltd., 12-15 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 6000.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

NEW YORK: INTERNATIONAL HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EXPOSITION – February 11-14, 1963.
† At the Coliseum. Apply, International Exposition Co., 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

EUROPE

No Change

Pacific Food and Beverage Fair

A NOTICE regarding the 4th Pacific Fine Food and Beverage Fair, to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, from July 15-19, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 4, 1962 (page 961).

The address of the Fairs Committee Offices, to which application should be made, should be amended to: 160 South Lake Avenue, Pasadena, California.

International Samples Fair, Barcelona, 1962

THE BARCELONA International Samples Fair will take place this year from June 1 to 20. As in 1961, there will be an official British display at the Fair organized by the Board of Trade and this will be divided into two parts. The larger part, occupying two-thirds of the display area, will be called 'La Galeria Británica'. This will take the form of an arcade in which a collection of British consumer goods, chosen by the Council of Industrial Design, will be displayed. The remaining section of the British area will be occupied by a Scotch whisky bar, to be called 'La Taberna Escocesa'. The total area occupied by the British stand will be about 2,100 sq. ft.

The Council of Industrial Design has selected over 120 exhibits for display in La Galeria Británica, these being mainly goods for which there is a market in Spain. British cutlery, glassware and fabrics are among the items which will be prominent in the display. La Taberna Escocesa will be run by a local hotelier and some 50 brands of Scotch whisky will be on sale on a rota basis during the course of the Fair. The bar will have a distinct Scottish flavour and will be modelled on the lines of a typical pub interior.

Both La Galeria Británica and La Taberna Escocesa are being designed by and erected under the supervision of the Central Office of Information, and the exhibits for the consumer goods display are being obtained by the Council of Industrial Design from British manufacturers.

350 Firms Exhibit at Hardware Fair

THREE-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY firms from Europe, Asia, North America and Australasia participated either with stands of their own or through British agents at the eighth International Hardware Trades Fair at Olympia from May 14 to 18. A notable feature of this year's exhibition was the increased international participation. The Swedish Exhibition and Information Office organized by the General Export Association of Sweden in co-operation with the Swedish Small Industry Export Office featured 27 Swedish exhibitors covering an area of some 3,000 square feet. Five French firms exhibited as well as the Consortium des Fibricants de Quincailleire de Normandie-Dragon in conjunction with the Lauravia Societte Anonyms together with exhibitors from Holland, Western Germany, Eire, Switzerland, Canada, Austria and products from Japan, Poland, Hungary, Australia, Norway, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Hong Kong, Spain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Pakistan. When the fair closed it was announced that buyers from 55 overseas countries had visited the various stands, which, in numbers representing the countries, more than doubled those who attended last year.

Organizers of the exhibition claim that while it is impossible to be precise statistically as to the value of the industry – hardware covering such a wide and expanding field – that more than £154 million were contributed to the export drive in 1961.

Speaking at a luncheon to mark the opening ceremony, Sir Robert Shone, Director General of the National Economic Development Council said he thought it a great advantage for a buyer to be able to see along with British products the products of Sweden, France and many other countries.

Sir Robert said that the N.E.D.C., made up of so many different aspects of British life – from the trade unions, private employers, the nationalized industries, and Ministers – found when looking to the future, a great degree of common purpose. In considering the possibility of the British economy growing faster in the future, the Council had set a rate of growth of 4 per cent. a year compared with a 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. they had had over the past years.

Mr. George Woodcock, Secretary General of the Trades Union Congress who referred to the Common Market, said he was quite sure that in design, quality and price the British manufacturer of hardware could stand up to the Continental manufacturer, and could look forward with a great deal of equanimity to the future, whatever it was.

Referring to Sir Robert Shone's statement that the N.E.D.C. had agreed to an economic growth of four per cent., Mr. Woodcock said 'Now, four per cent. may sound to you like a low figure. It is not. But it is an ambitious target, and as had been explained, in terms of cash it means an increase in gross national product and an increase in our spending power of about £1,000 million a year.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

opens MONDAY

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I.E.A. Exhibition Preview

The New World of Electronics

by a Special Correspondent

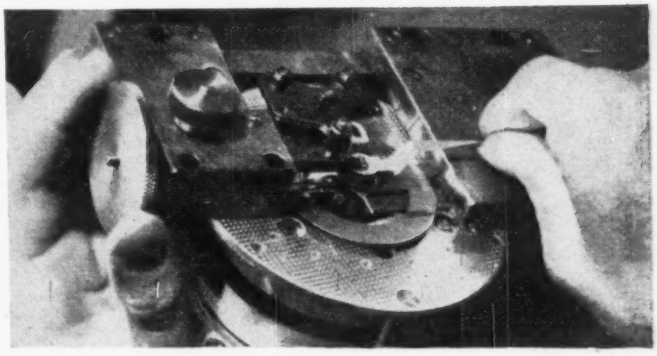
A NEW WORD IS NEEDED to describe how every aspect of progress in the world to-day has become dependent on the electronic and instrument industries. At the fourth International Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition which opens at Olympia on Monday, the most comprehensive picture is given of the dramatic effect of the new technologies on every facet of human endeavour; but there is no phrase that can satisfactorily embrace the impact of these sciences around which a new world is being built.

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, has sent the following message to the exhibition organizers :

'I warmly welcome the continuing enterprise of the five trade associations who have joined in promoting this important exhibition. There has been striking scientific and technical progress in recent years in these industries and I am sure the exhibition will convince our many overseas customers that we are keeping in the forefront of development of instruments, electronics and automation. I hope that the exhibition will be a great success in the practical support it gives to your export efforts.'

Exhibitions of this kind have a habit of looking into the future. This year's I.E.A. is more concerned with the present. The accent is on what *is* being done rather than what *will* be done. At least £12,000,000 worth of advanced equipment is being shipped into Olympia for the exhibition, ranging from components so small that they cannot be intelligently examined with the naked eye, to integrated production control systems that employ computer techniques which are capable of assuming many of the functions of factory management.

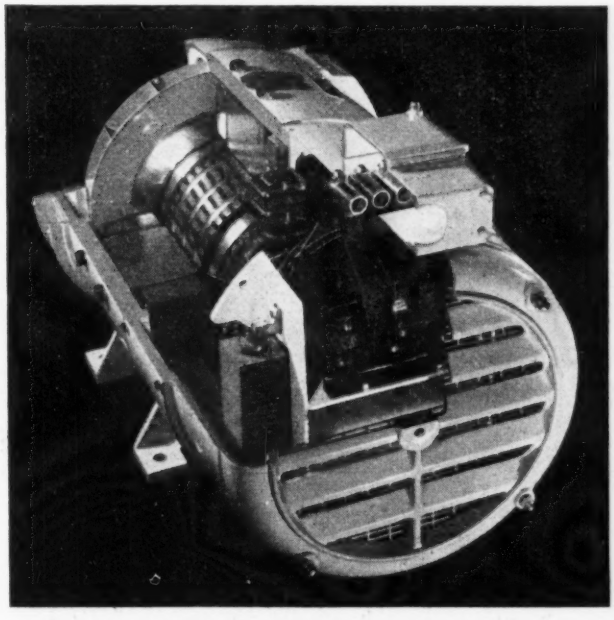


A pivotless instrument shown by Crompton Parkinson Ltd.

The range of this year's I.E.A. is enormous. With more than 550 exhibitors, at least 100 of whom are from abroad, it is not possible to give anything approaching a detailed picture of the most comprehensive of all technical exhibitions. The organizers, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., have had the enthusiastic backing of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, the British Industrial Measuring and Control Apparatus Manufacturers' Association, the Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' and Dealers' Associations, the Electronic Engineering Association and the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association.

Progress has been more rapid in electronics than in any other

(*Continued on page* 1151)



Above—sectional view of standard Stamford Alternator showing static control gear.
Extreme right—standard Stamford Alternator.
Right—AC generating set with Stamford L Range Alternator.

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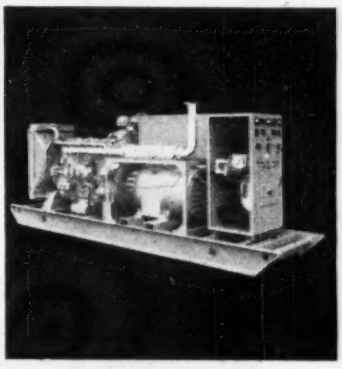

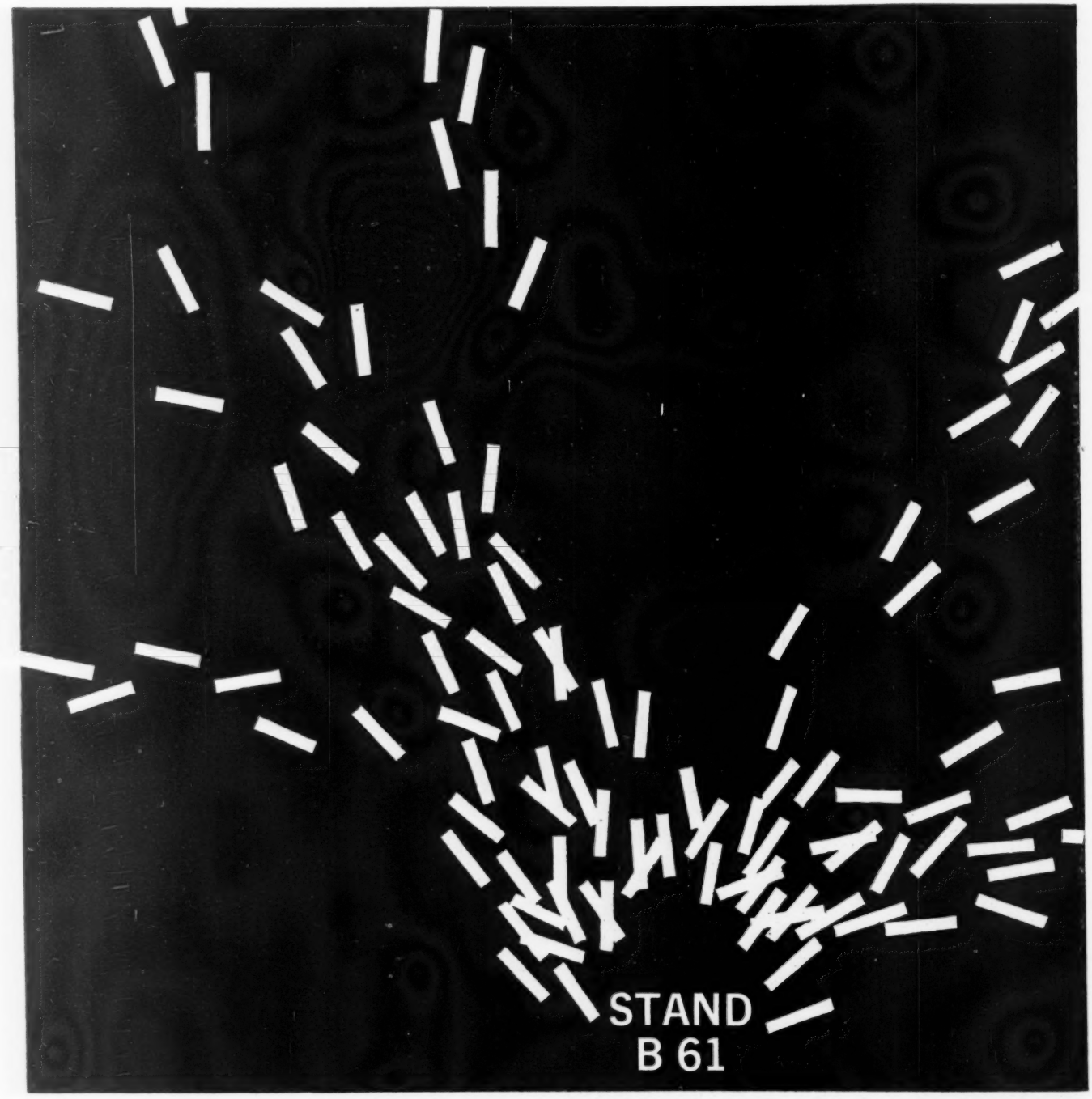

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ULTRA

I.E.A. EXHIBITION 1962

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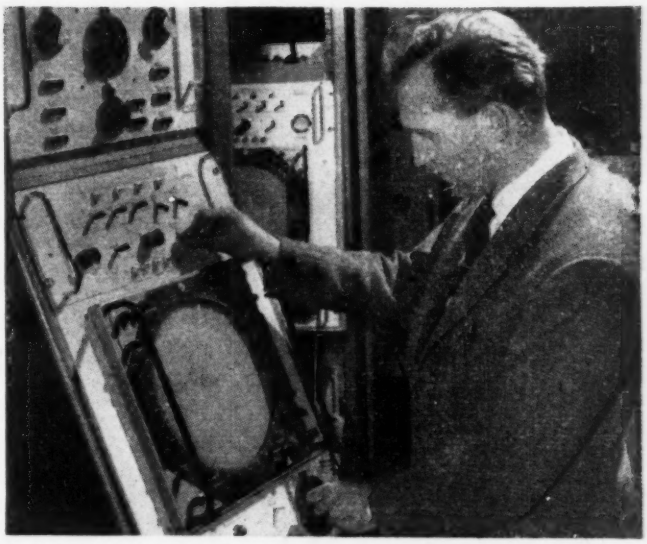
I.E.A. Exhibition Preview (*Continued*)

parallel activity. Possibly it has not had the dramatic public appeal of space exploration, even of advancement in nuclear fields. But it is essential to appreciate that progress in both space technology and nuclear science has been entirely dependent on electronics in all its phases – basic research, development, production and operation.

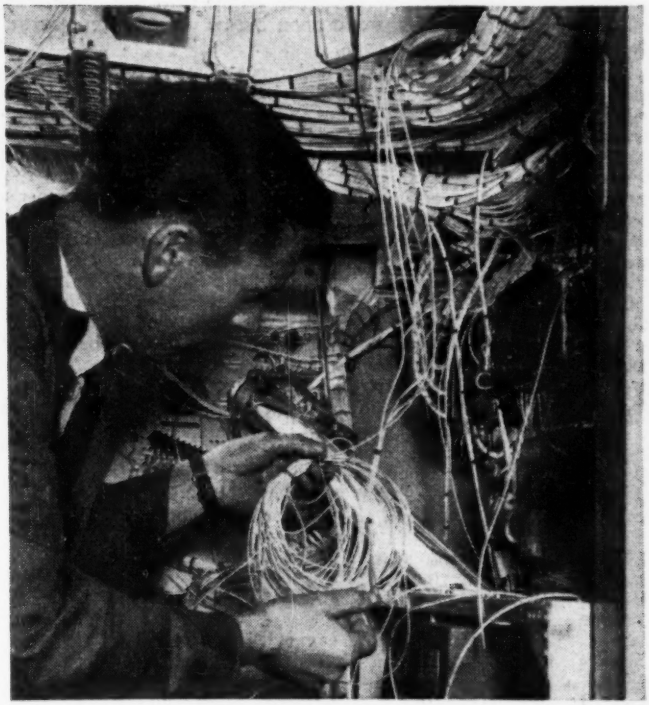
As an example, improvement to the British railway system is being aided by several electronic applications, the world's airways are provided with navigational aids, communications chains and control systems, without which their operation could be neither safe nor economic.

At this year's exhibition, it is expected that electronic engineers will show revolutionary developments. The transistor and its semiconductor descendants and relatives have become the all-important factors in modern electronics. It will be found in many forms and in most equipment. The thermionic tube has still its individual strongholds, but the semiconductor seems well on its way to conquering most fields. Not long ago, as recently, in fact as the last I.E.A. show, there were doubts that the transistor could take the place of the valve at very high frequencies, but there are examples at Olympia this year that are quite happy dealing with frequencies in the range of a thousand megacycles a second. At the other end of the scale, the control of high electrical power by controlled silicon rectifiers has taken the semiconductor devices into the field of heavy industrial power handling. Of the many examples at the I.E.A. exhibition there is the Westinghouse 'Trinsistor' series, capable of handling up to 70 amperes at 400 volts.

Computers in both analogue and digital forms are shown in the widest possible variety. From the technical point of view, computers are passing through quite an exciting phase of development, but at the I.E.A. this year, the accent is very much on their application and on the equipment associated with them, print-out and feed systems, tape transports, card readers and the like, which are classified under the heading of 'peripheral equipment.' There is some stress on the medium and small types of computer, which are now being much more widely used, and on the computer services which enable a small business to buy time on a machine if it is considered more economic than installing a computer.



The Solarton Electronic Group Ltd., multi-moving-base simulator. Shown is the comprehensive 'model' (ship, submarine, aircraft, helicopter) control unit containing radar display and controls for handling the 'model,' being checked by a Solartron engineer.

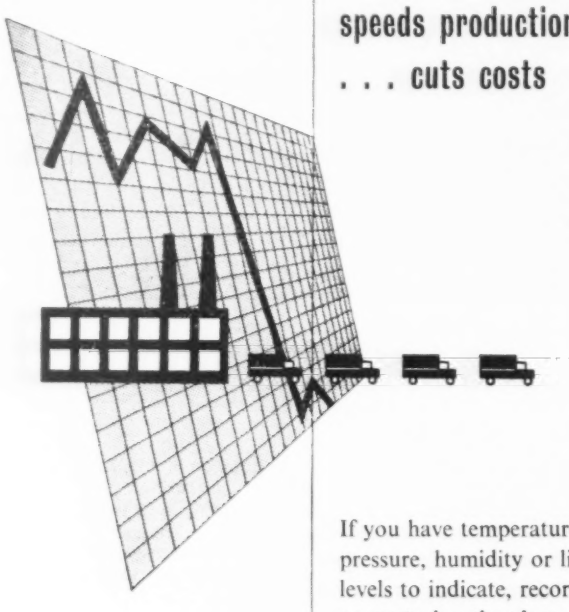


One of the four main generator power panels in the electrical-electronic bay of the new Vickers', V.C.10 containing British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. cables.

The British computer industry has done well, both in the design of its equipment and its ability to compete on overseas markets. The world's most powerful computer is now being built in this country. This is the Ferranti Atlas, which is being installed or is on order for the universities of London and Manchester and the National Institute of Research in Nuclear Science at Harwell. In round figures the computer known as the Atlas costs £2,000,000, and is an outstanding example of development. It performs simple 'sums' such as addition and subtraction at a rate of a million a second. Why are these speeds necessary? Since the electronic computer first came into being, scientists have learned to present it with bigger and more complex problems. Professor Fred Hoyle's calculations relating to the origin of the universe occupied a computer for a total programme time of approximately 100 hours, even though it was working at an average rate of some ten thousand calculations a second. There are many comparable calculations that require to be made in research fields, particularly in nuclear physics and the study of genetics, and to justify the high capital cost, a computer must be keyed to get through as much work as possible. Speed, though, is not the only factor. As the problems put to the computer become more complex, the instrument must be made more versatile, the method of programming must be simplified and more flexible, and the memory system must be greatly increased. The value of high-speed working in industrial applications is in the ability of a computer to handle more than one programme at the same time.

It is not easy to separate the subjects of electronics and instruments for the reason that so many instruments these days work on electronic principles. From the instrument firms come new methods of weighing. One development of considerable interest is in the use of piezoelectric crystals which produce a voltage in response to pressure applied to them. These load cells can give continuous indication of weight and can be applied to flow systems of production.

It is pleasing to find that the exhibition is not entirely technical. On some of the stands there are pleasant surprises. One firm specializes in the manufacture of magnificent handstitched leather instrument cases. Another produces custom-built furniture, while yet another will be showing a strictly non-scientific product: stiffening wire for crinoline skirts, which was one of the firm's major products before introducing steel measuring tapes to the world.



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I.E.A. Exhibition Preview (*Continued*)

Examining a control board at the Bedford works of Brookhirst Igranic (Metal Industries Group) is M. E. N. Ramaswamy (*extreme right*), development officer in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi. With him are Mr. C. W. Cooper (*left*), the works manager, and Mr. R. C. Bedington (M.I. Group Overseas Division).

The Application of Electronics to Industry

There is rich satisfaction in watching the work of a master craftsman. But craftsmen are few and, in most industries, a fast-dying race. In these days of competitive production, their output is too often uneconomically slow and cannot approach the high precision demanded in engineering. Automatic production techniques have in many cases replaced manual skill and now the trend of electronic control shows unmistakably that much of the skill and experience of management can be improved upon by the computer control of day-to-day managerial processes.

This year's exhibition heavily underlines this new philosophy of production control. The steel industry has for some years been one of the most enthusiastic advocates of modern control methods, as applied to machines. An example of this is shown by Elliott-Automation, Ltd., who display part of one of the most extensive systems of full computer control ever planned. This is for the integrated control of production, from the moment the customer's order is received until the requirement is fulfilled, of the new Spencer steel works of Richard, Thomas and Baldwin. This is no half-hearted approach to the problem. A whole hierarchy of computers is employed, principally based on the Elliott 609 industrial information and computing system which is shown at Olympia. There is a constant flow of demands for a variety of end products in varying quantities, qualities and delivery schedules. The system converts these into instructions which are broken down by computers in stages in such a way that at each level of production the best possible use is made of the available plant.

The overall instruction (call them the 'management instructions' if you prefer) are further refined so that eventually they contain the hard technical instructions to the machines, information, for example that controls the screw-down of the rolling mills as a given requirement is passing through. The picture is fascinating for not only is information passing downwards to the machines, but there is a return flow of information from all levels, reporting what is happening. This information is digested by the computers, compared with original instructions so that, if necessary, the programme can be changed in the light of actual performance. The computers are organized in the same general pattern as a human chain of command, communicating with each other, 'visualising' the general position and changing the balance of control as the situation demands.

Elliotts are also featuring ARCH, claimed by them to be the

(*Continued on page* 1155)

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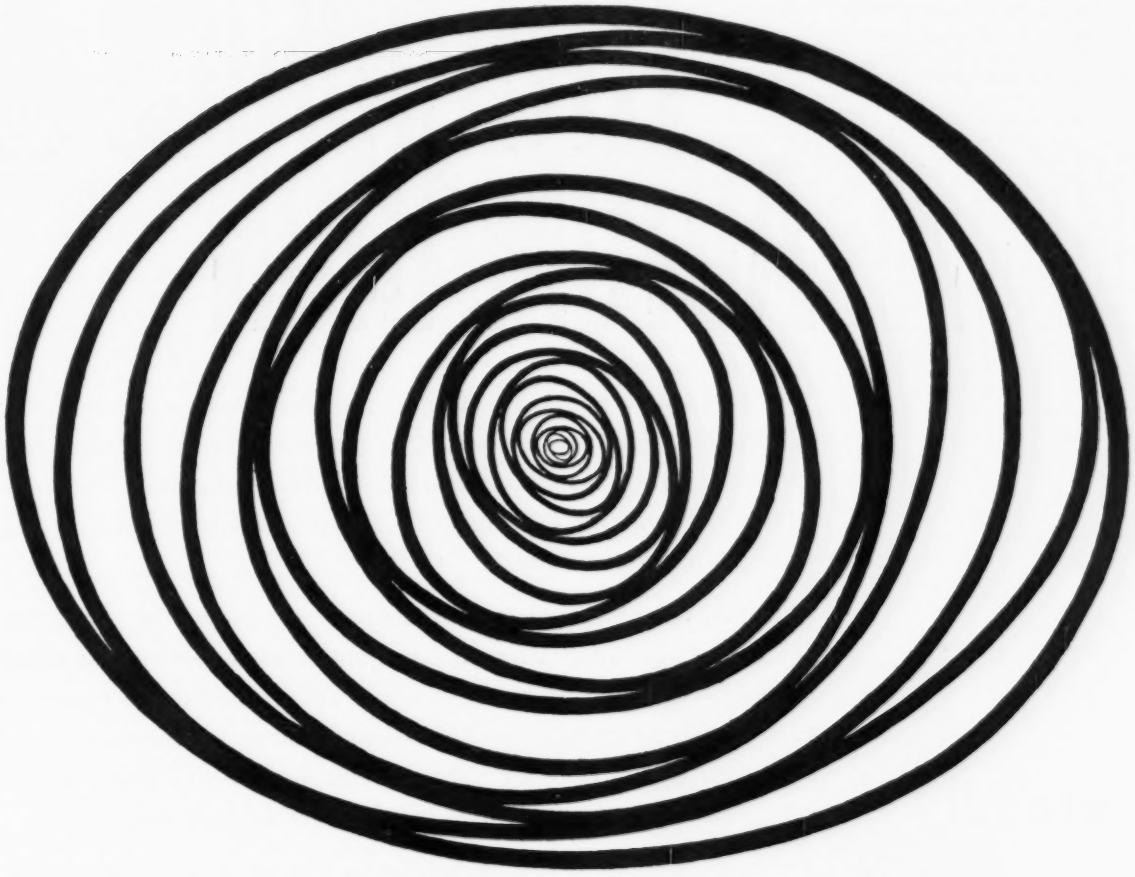

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AUTOMATION Burndept have developed the electronic instruments that control a large proportion of the World's industrial production lines.

HEALTH Burndept scientific instruments are found in hospitals and clinics around the globe.

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The 1962 Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition is vitally important to Britain. Our performance in increasingly competitive world markets will be determined by the willingness of British industry to adopt the new control techniques being demonstrated at Olympia.

Elliott-Automation was the first company in the world to specialize entirely in automation. It has continued to lead in the rapid growth of automation during the last decade and is the predominant company in this new field of technology, producing equipment for every type of control requirement and undertaking complex automation projects in countries all over the world.

Elliott-Automation has subsidiaries in Australia, Germany, Holland, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland, and associated companies in France.

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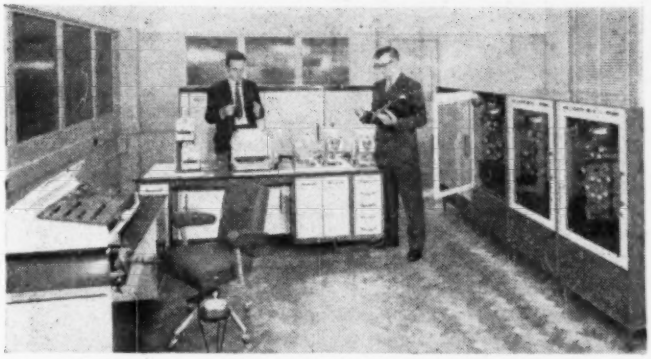
I.E.A. Exhibition Preview (*Continued*)



A National-Elliott 803 general purpose digital computer. The installation incorporates an operator's console (left); the new 'Paper Tape Station' for the handling of input and output devices; the 803 computer itself with its independent power supply cabinet and three magnetic film storage units (right).

most important advance in automation in the last ten years. ARCH stands for Articulated Computer Hierarchy, and it is a system that has been developed in collaboration with the National Research Development Corporation. The value of the system is that it is automation organized on a step-by-step basis; it can be as big or as small as the situation demands and permits a works to be automated in gradual stages until it reaches the full automation planned for the Spencer Works of Richard, Thomas and Baldwin. The control hardware is based on a series of digital and analogue modules that can be assembled into any required control system. The method of applying ARCH is to begin with the local and individual control of separate processes and then gradually to build up a pyramid of control, with fully integrated lateral and vertical channels of information. There is hardly an industrial process that cannot make use of the system; oil, gas, power generation, steel, plastics or food preparation.

Honeywell Controls, Ltd., demonstrate an 'optimising' computer as applied to a hot water system. Optimisation is particularly important in processes where a large volume is handled—for example in the refining of oil. Manual control of the processes can reach a high degree of efficiency, but if the production flow can be improved even by a few parts of one per cent., the economic advantages become significant. The Honeywell system is shown controlling a hot water system, for the sake of simplicity, but it is equally effective when used in connection with waste heat recovery, polymerization control in plastics production, or any other process where a primary variable requires to be controlled in such a way that an uncontrolled secondary variable is maintained at the optimum level, after taking into account all the prevailing conditions. A change in circumstances causes the system to search for and maintain a new optimum level.

Another interesting process control system is shown by the Sperry Gyroscope company. Called the Gravity Master, this equipment can monitor the specific gravity in the brewing of beer, the preparation of soft drinks or fluid food or in the chemical and oil industries. The liquid passes through a U-shaped tube which acts as the beam of a mass balance. As the position of the beam alters, it controls a "Flowmaster" valve system which regulates the specific gravity by admitting a diluent or a heavier-gravity liquid.

Short Brothers and Harland are carrying out research into one of the more unusual applications of computer techniques. Logic units are being used in a system of autostabilization for vertical take-off and landing aircraft. The first of these, the Short SC-1, employs a battery of jet engines for vertical flight, and the balance of their thrust needs to be controlled with considerable delicacy, particularly at the moment of change-over from vertical to horizontal flight. The commands of the pilot are transmitted to the electronic system which translates them into throttle movements of the downward-firing jets, constantly referring the attitude of the aircraft to the command signals and applying the necessary correction by alterations of thrust.

Shorts, incidentally, have successfully invaded the computer manufacturing field. Initially the company built an analogue computer for the use of its own technical departments. The instrument attracted so much attention outside the firm that it was put into production, fifty being sold in the first four years. The company's output now includes an educational instrument for the teaching of computer techniques and this is featured in the display at the I.E.A.

A market in which British manufacturers have been outstanding in their success is that for nuclear instruments. Broadly speaking these divide into three clases: (1) those that employ nuclear principles to carry out industrial control and measurement tasks; (2) the control and instrumentation of the new atomic power stations; and (3) the great variety of equipment required in nuclear research. Each of these realms of activity has been effectively covered by the electronics and instrument industries, with the close and enthusiastic co-operation of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Much of the equipment now commanding wholesome overseas sales was originally designed by A.E.A. scientists and is manufactured under unusually generous conditions of licensing.

Some fifty firms are showing nucleonic instruments at Olympia and it is difficult to select the most noteworthy. Ekco, one of the oldest specialists in this kind of equipment, has presented a new transistorized nucleonic gauge, the type N685, which has particular application in the paper and plastics industry, giving continuous record of profiles of sheets up to 330 inches in width. Ekco also show a nucleonic system of measuring and controlling the thickness of coating applied to any substance in a continuous flow of operation. One gauge measures the thickness of the uncoated material, feeding the information into a memory store. A second gauge measures the material after coating, comparing with the earlier 'memorized' thickness measurement. The difference signal between the two gauges can be used to adjust the coating mechanism, thus maintaining accurate thickness of coating irrespective of slight variations in thickness of the base material.

There are nucleonic instruments for measuring the thickness of

(*Continued on next page*)

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I.E.A. Exhibition Preview *(Continued)*

steel, for profile control, fluid density determination, load control and a metal wall gauge designed to measure the thickness of a pipe or sheet where access is possible only on one surface.

Baldwin Industrial Controls show an instrument that can determine continuously the thickness of thread or wire coming from a production line. Using Krypton 85 as the radioactive source, the Atomat gauge measures the absorption figure of the wire or thread, translating it into measurements of weight per unit length. The measuring aperture is so designed that the readings are independent of the section shape – the ovality – of the wire, and accuracies of the order of 0·5 per cent. are obtained.

Apart from its ability to measure continuously, the Atomat can be used to scan a number of filaments running in close proximity, so that their individual and related thickness can be compared. This facility is of use in the man-made-fibre industry for the quality control of the product.

Ultra Electronics show some of the servo control and safety systems which are being installed in the Trawsfynydd and Hinkley Point nuclear power stations. A reactor control system operates the difference signal between a demanded temperature and the average of the gas outlet temperatures of a number of reactor fuel channels. A servo control adjusts the position of the control rods to maintain reactor power output level in accordance with the demand. In the intersts of reliability, magnetic amplifiers are used.

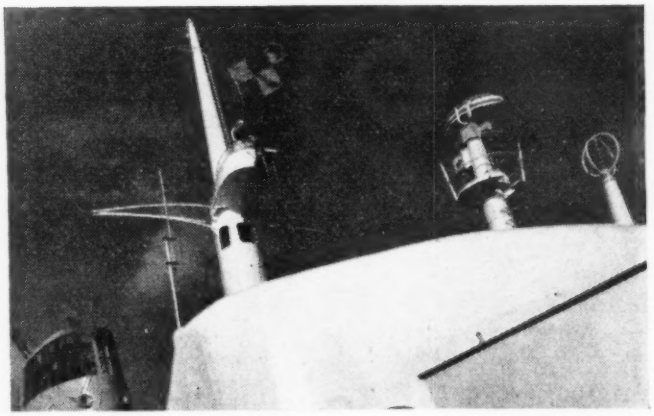
Ultra temperature trip amplifiers, as used at Hinkley Point, con tinuously indicate the margin between a pre-set temperature and the actual temperature of the reactor, operating alarm and trip circuits at any required point.

Of the several companies showing nuclear health monitoring equipment, E.M.I. possibly presents the widest range. Most interest centres on the rapid hand and clothing monitor which is now in use in many British and overseas nuclear establishments.

At the Negretti and Zambra stand the following newly designed instruments will be shown: Air-operated automatic controllers; 'On Plant' and 'On Line' proportional controllers; indicating and recording thermostats (operated from gas pressure) for proportional temperature control on gas-fired plants; temperature transmitters, mercury-in-steel, air-operated; 'Aetec' pyrometer controllers; 'Mini-Vi' multi-point diesel engine pyrometer, and meteorological instruments: sunshine recorders, deep sea thermometers and barographs.

The exhibits on the Addo Limited stand are designed to show the versatility of the wide range of Addo automatic data processing machines, with the Addo digital printer occupying the centre of the stage. By courtesy of several manufacturers, these machines will be seen recording readings from digital voltmeters, radiation counters and other remote sources, demonstrating their use wherever remote or automatic recording, with or without adding facilities, is required.

The A.E.I. Ten-to-Ten unit in use. As its name implies it provides immediate loudspeaking contact between any one of ten-to-ten line extension units in one location and any one of ten similar units at another location any distance away.



Twin radar scanners on the Canadian Pacific's 27,300 tons passenger liner *Empress of Canada*. Most of the world's shipping uses British radar. A big proportion of communications equipment, both ship-borne and land-based, local and international, is supplied by this country.

Among the Cossor company's display are Strip transmission line, Quartz delay lines, V.H.F. F.M. Mobile communicator series, A.M. Receiver series, F.M. Marine communicator type 124ME28, Pulse test set, Signal delay unit, Instrument trolleys, and other instruments.

The fields of telemetry, control engineering and the general aspects of automation will be illustrated by the Hawker Siddeley Companies. Five of the principal A.W.E. exhibits to be shown in action are the steel roller profile indicator, the educational computer, the analogue digital converter, the optical shaft encoder, and the data-link.

Racal Electronics will show a number of their latest developments in the H.F. radio communication field – all of which will be making their first appearance. Among them will be the new 5kW. SSB remotely controlled radio terminal which employs automatic tuning throughout; the MA.250 Decade Frequency Generator; the new RA.153 Twin Channel Receiver intended mainly for D.F. applications, and a range of H.F. communication receivers and transmitters with adaptors for I.S.B. reception and diversity operation.

Shown by Alfred Imhof Ltd. will be a representative selection of their standard range of cases, raks, consoles and accessories, and their construction systems, Imlok and Miniature Imlok. Special emphasis will be given to Imhof's Modular Chassis System.

Examples of various types of electronic sensing devices available to industry will be shown on the stand of the Electrical Development Association. The main feature of the stand will be an X-ray sensing device for checking the level of products in cans and other containers travelling along a conveyor belt. Other exhibits will include a stroboscope for inspecting objects moving at high speed while appearing at rest, a photo-electric die saver for stopping a machine in the event of a fault occurring and before damage ensues, an electronic device for detecting the presence of unwanted metals in products and rejecting the faulty item, and a working example of an ultra-sonic level control device for ensuring that packaged goods leave the factory correctly filled.

The exhibits of GASP (G. A. Stanley Palmer, Ltd.) and its associate companies, Electronics and Automation, Ltd., and Emeco Electronics, Ltd., emphasise the international aspect of the group's activities. Electronic and electrical components to be shown include batteries, high stability resistors, switches and electronic hardware, lamps, a range of split spring dowel pins manufactured in both metric and inch sizes which reduce labour and machining costs, and a range of retaining rings for spindles and shafts giving com-

(Continued at foot of page 1159)

HEYWOOD SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Proceedings of the Rutherford Jubilee International Conference

edited by J. B. Birks

The Rutherford Jubilee International Conference on Nuclear Physics was held at the Victoria University of Manchester from September 4th to 8th, 1961, to commemorate the discoveries of Rutherford at Manchester and in particular the fiftieth anniversary of the Rutherford scattering law and the discovery of the atomic nucleus. The Conference was sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the Royal Society, the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society and the University of Manchester. The Proceedings were published within three months of the close of the Conference. 852 pages **9 gns.**

Symposium on Nuclear Instruments

edited by J. B. Birks

The full proceedings of a symposium on nuclear instruments which was held at Harwell, following the Rutherford Conference at Manchester. There were four sessions: Photo-electronic devices, scintillation chambers, scintillation counters, etc.; Semi-conductor detectors, spark chambers; The recording and analysis of complex nuclear data; Open session on various topics. 264 pages **60s.**

Publishing June.

Electronic, Radio and Microwave Physics

by D. E. Clark and H. J. Mead

Written by two members of the staff of the Northern Polytechnic, London, for students in Universities, Colleges of Advanced Technology, Technical Colleges and Polytechnics in Great Britain and their counterparts throughout the world. Greater stress has been placed on the importance of fundamental principles rather than on special applications as it is felt that this treatment is more valuable for students in electronics and microwave physics. 521 pages **130s.**

Analogue Computation

by R. W. Williams, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.Inst.P.

A broad survey of the electronic and electromagnetic analogue field, concentrating on components and techniques rather than on complete computers and their applications and giving a.c. methods more prominence than they have received previously. Sufficient detail is included to appeal to designers, actual and potential, of analogue equipment as well as workers in other fields who have occasional uses for analogue devices. 271 pages **52s.**

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"Suppress it, Son"
"Dad, Old Squirt says that OHM'S law . . ."
"Son, listen. O.H.M.S. reminds me of little buff envelopes"
"So you're definitely non-ohmic, Dad?"
"Call it that if you like, Son"
"I could call it non-linear, too, Dad"
"And a lot of good that would be, Son. I'd think you were accusing me of not toeing the party line"
"Dad, I'd never accuse a classical economist like yourself of deviationist tendencies"
"Then you'd better elucidate, Son"
"Certainly, Dad. Non-linearity is a characteristic of one of the many types of resistors made by Morganite Resistors. It means that they don't obey Ohm's law, which, as you know, says . . ."
"I know, I know, Son. Mr. Ohm and I were old friends"
"And they're used in surge suppression, contact protection, voltage stabilisation . . ."
"Son, those are real twenty dollar words. Explain yourself simply"
"Certainly, Dad. In the formula on the blackboard—you might call it non-Ohm's law—n = 1 to 6 according to the application. Now R equals . . ."
"Son, I think you'd better switch to some of the other things made by these erudite Morganites"
"Switch is the word, Dad. They make rocker, toggle and rotary switches, alone or in combination with carbon track potentiometers, edge-operated and preset potentiometers . . ."
"Son, spare us, please"
"And docile little devices, Dad, that do obey Ohm's law, called Insulated Resistors"
"Well that's a relief, Son. Such obedience must indeed bring pleasure to Mr. Ohm"
"Yes, Dad—and lots of other people too. Transistor radios, television sets, and computers are crammed full of them"
"I said 'Pleasure', Son"
"I heard you, Dad. Of course, we all take our pleasures differently, you know"
"Agreed, Son; and mine, as you will remember from some of our previous conversations in this series, is a Napoleon brandy; and I need one badly now to revive me".

With apologies to Harold Wincott

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IF *YOU'VE* THE URGE – COME TO **STAND J409**

Exports of Instruments from Britain

THIS BRIEF SURVEY does not attempt to cover the whole range of instruments and appliances which will be on show at the Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition. It deals broadly with scientific instruments and industrila measuring and control equipment.

Table I shows the value of British exports of a range of instruments between 1958 and 1961 and Table II shows how much we sent to each of our main customers in 1960 and 1961.

Britain is the world's third exporter of scientific instruments, after the United States and Germany. The value of our exports has risen at a successively increasing pace in each of the last three years, reaching £37·4 million in 1961 – 58 per cent. more than in 1958.

The growth in exports of instrumentation used in industrial measurement or process control has been particularly striking. These are the products which have been called the "tools of trade of automation", and Britain is in the forefront of world suppliers.

The biggest gain between 1958 and 1961 was in exports of industrial electronic control equipment which increased more than threefold. Exports of flow measurers and controllers doubled and the increase in exports of pressure gauges, recorders and controllers, and of precision measuring instruments and machines was not far short of a doubling.

Other identifiable items showed smaller gains. Exports of aeronautical instruments increased by a third in the four years under review and 1961 was an outstanding year for exports of scientific electrical instruments. Exports leapt from £5½ million in 1960 to £7½ million in 1961.

In 1960, the Commonwealth took 34 per cent. of our exports of instruments; and Western Europe took a like share. But between 1960 and 1961 the growth in our exports to Western Europe was greater than that to the Commonwealth, and Western Europe's share of the total rose to 37 per cent.

Australia was our biggest customer in 1960 and 1961 and in each year also India was the second biggest among our Commonwealth customers, despite the tight import restrictions which India maintains. There was a striking increase in 1961 in our exports to the countries of the Common Market. In aggregate our exports rose by a third to £9·8 million. This included increases of 57 per cent. in our exports to France, of 44 per cent. in exports to Italy (a market of which our industry has made a special study) and of 31 per cent. in exports to the Netherlands.

We also increased in 1961 our exports of instruments to our partners in the European Free Trade Association. Exports to Switzerland were just under 80 per cent. more than in 1960 and to Sweden (our biggest single customer in the EFTA group) 18 per cent. more.

Exports to the Soviet Union were 39 per cent. more than in 1961. About half our exports to the Soviet Union were of electrical instruments. We also increased, by 27 per cent. our exports to the U.S.A.

Only two of our important customers took less from us in 1961 than in 1960. There was a substantial fall in our exports to China, and a smaller fall in our exports to Japan. The progressive liberalization of imports into Japan offers us for the future new opportunities of which our exporters may be able to make good use.

Exports of Certain Scientific and Industrial Instruments

Table I

	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£'000			
Commercial electrical instruments	2,086	2,033	2,260	2,404
Scientific electrical instruments	4,314	4,227	5,532	7,576
Industrial electronic control equipment	755	1,653	2,079	2,512
Optical instruments and appliances	1,494	1,357	1,413	1,379
Aeronautical instruments	2,082	2,587	2,524	2,770
Precision measuring instruments and machines	1,301	1,570	2,099	2,401
Pressure gauges, recorders and controllers	1,286	1,624	1,945	2,358
Other engineering and industrial instruments	845	1,111	1,193	1,437
Flow measurers and controllers	543	756	978	1,132
Nautical instruments	1,277	1,308	1,210	1,324
Surveying instruments, non-optical	526	431	443	527
Thermometers, meteorological and mercury-in-glass instruments	769	756	774	953
Water meters	1,077	1,076	1,240	1,338
All other measuring, controlling and scientific instruments	5,352	5,962	7,199	9,336
Total	23,707	26,451	30,889	37,447

Table II **Exports* by Countries**

	1960	1961
	£'000	
Australia	3,158	3,371
India	1,702	1,883
Canada	1,239	1,466
New Zealand	735	815
Other Commonwealth countries	3,814	4,434
South Africa	1,309	1,584
Soviet Union	968	1,346
European Free Trade Association and Finland:		
Sweden	1,236	1,464
Switzerland	379	680
Norway	424	594
Denmark	533	675
Austria	118	173
Portugal	112	212
Finland	418	337
Common Market countries:		
Western Germany	2,508	2,760
France	1,491	2,344
Netherlands	1,617	2,115
Italy	1,137	1,636
Belgium-Luxembourg	562	900
China	929	567
Japan	544	481
United States	1,809	2,289
Other countries	4,147	5,321
Total	30,889	37,447

*of instruments of the kinds shown in Table I.

(The above details of exports of instruments were inadvertently included in some copies of last week's Journal.)

I.E.A. Exhibition Review *(Continued)*

plete axial security and affording economies amounting to 50-80 per cent. in time and labour.

Valves and associated equipment displayed on the Dewrance and Co. Ltd. stand are appropriate to all branches of modern industry where accurate control is essential for flow applications using oil, gas, water, steam and air. These include solenoid valves, pressure, vacuum and compound gauges, electrical valve actuators, safety relief valves, and nuclear valves.

The main feature of the interesting range of instruments on the Cawkell Research and Electronics Ltd. stand will be a demonstration of an advanced system of slow-scan television. In this exhibit, a conventional high-speed, closed-circuit television system, is used to produce an image which can, if desired, be directly distributed round the building at the transmitting terminal. This image is fed into an electronic standards-converter where conversion to the slow-scan standard takes place. The resulting signal is of sufficiently low bandwidth for transmission over a telephone circuit.

The members of the Telcon Metals Group of Companies which belong to the BICC Group will show examples of its range of high permeability magnetic alloys including mumetal, supermumetal, radiometal 36 and 50, super-radiometal, permendur, supermendur, H.C.R. alloy as well as magnetic shunt alloys R2799 and R2800.

The Guest Keen and Nettlefolds Group of Companies are represented by the Screw Division of Midlands Co., Floform Parts Ltd., George Goodman Ltd. and Ionic Plating Co. Ltd.

'Trinistor' silicon controlled rectifier applications, and a d.c. motor starter operating automatically after the initial switch-on and incorporating overload protection are among two exhibits demonstrated by the Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd. Also on display are examples of miniature plug-in relays of types which have been developed to the exacting requirements of railway signalling; these cover a wide range of contact arrangements and special purpose design such as neutral, time element, slow release, slow pick-up, contactor, etc.

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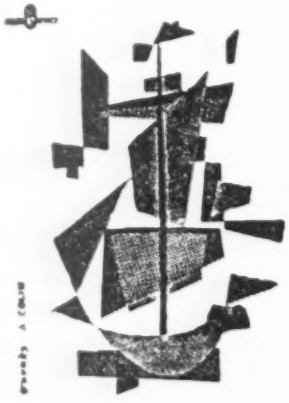

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Britain the Largest Foreign Exhibitor at Dusseldorf's Printing Fair

THE FOURTH International Printing and Paper Fair (DRUPA) was held in Dusseldorf from May 5 to 18, 1962. The fair, which was the largest in this series, occupied all available space in the enlarged permanent buildings of the Nordwestdeutsche Ausstellungsgesellschaft m.b.H. (NOWEA). Of the 628 firms participating the British representation of 57 exhibitors was the largest of any non-German country. The fair was opened by Professor Erhard, Economics Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

DRUPA has become a leading International fair and in 1962 established the setting for a most comprehensive survey of technical developments in the printing and paper industries. These developments include impressive changes in reproduction methods such as screen process, the most recent printing process to find a steadily increasing use.

As a forum for the display and demonstration of new machinery and techniques, DRUPA has provided an opportunity for industry to take stock of the latest advances in inks and paper making. Innovations at DRUPA 1962 included cardboard box making machines of all kinds, envelope and bag producing machines, and the most varied types of machinery for the cutting of paper in rolls or in sheets, bookbinding, and manufacturing a variety of products from cardboard, paper or foils. DRUPA, indeed, represented both a challenge and opportunity to the paper, printing machinery, and allied industries of those countries anxious to exhibit on the international stage.

Rising to meet this challenge the move into Europe by British manufacturers of machinery for the printing and allied trades, whose exports to Continental Europe have been growing steadily over the past 12 years, is further evidence of Britain's determination to play her part in the Europe of tomorrow. The dynamic interest of British printers' machinery manufacturers is evident from the record of British participation in the DRUPA series. Three British manufacturers exhibited in 1951, 17 in 1954, and 34 in 1958, compared with an official figure of 57 this year.

British Export Achievements

British exhibitors in 1962 are able to support their success stories with hard facts. The list of success is too formidable to quote in full. Random examples are those of the Monotype Corporation, which long before the end of the fair had sold all the composing machines on their stand to countries including Switzerland, Germany, France and the Netherlands; Pictorial Machinery Limited, who sold more than a score of the Rotadon Darkroom Camera to purchasers in France, Sweden, South Africa and Switzerland; Crossfield Electronics Limited, who achieved excellent sales of their new Mark III Scanatron Machines and Autotron Mark IV Register Control Machines; The Crabtree Group of Companies, who sold the 'Marquess' Single-Colour Metal Decorating Press on their stand to Germany; Light, Sons and Williams (Machinery Limited), who have been asked to manufacture a special vulcanizing press for large stereos by a paper-sack making company in Western Germany; and Dawson, Payne and Elliott Limited, who sold the R46 Sheet Fed Letter Press Rotary Machine on their stand to a customer in Northrhine/Westphalia. Dawson, Payne and Elliott Limited also have on hand orders for £500,000 worth of sheet fed rotary machines for delivery at home and abroad during the next 12 months.

The foregoing are but a few examples of the achievement of British industry at the 1962 DRUPA. Details of these and others, together with descriptions of new British techniques and equipment, were also publicized during the course of the exhibition by the Information Section of the British Consulate-General at Dusseldorf through its regular news service bulletins on British Economic and Technical Developments. These bulletins are distributed to some 300 newspapers, technical magazines, industrial organizations and others in Northrhine/Westphalia, and similar distributions are made also in the other Federal States (Laender) of West Germany.

Official Visit

On May 14, an official visit was made to the stands of British exhibitors by Mr. James Marjoribanks, H.M. Minister (Economic) at Bonn, and Mr. A. A. E. Franklin, H.M. Consul-General at Dusseldorf. To publicise the achievements of the British exhibitors at the Fair, and to drive home their impact with not only actual and potential customers from the Federal Republic, but those visiting from other countries, a press conference was then arranged at which representatives of the Association of British Manufacturers of Printers' Machinery, together with representatives of non-Association exhibitors, met a cross-section of the German and International technical press. The latter included economic editors and reporters of technical journals from France, Belgium, Italy and North Africa.

Speaking at the conference, H.M. Minister confirmed that the United Kingdom wished to become a full member of the Common Market; and was anxious to support both the economic and political activities of the European Economic Community. Referring to the expansion of British exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Marjoribanks stated that the value of these exports had risen from £97 million in 1957 to a rate of £200 million annually now.

Mr. J. Matson, chairman of the Association of British Manufacturers of Printers' Machinery, stressed the growing participation of British firms in Continental Exhibitions as further evidence of the determination of British industry to seize and develop opportunities abroad. The British Printers' Machinery Industry was devoting a great deal of time to development work. British exhibits at DRUPA gave evidence of spectacular advances in the use of electronics. Other major devlopments were to be seen in film setting machines, reproduction cameras, presses for printing cards, laminates, films and paper, moulding presses, binding, creasing, slotting and folding machines, and in presses for single and multicolour printings. 'Britain,' said Mr. Matson, 'is developing new machinery and modifying production methods as quickly as any country in the world. A great many of our manufacturers welcome the move towards Europe as a sure means of stimulating development and production at home. Already there has been a widespread adoption of DIN (German Standards) paper sizes, and preliminary moves towards the metric system of measurements.'

Mr. Matson also believed that the interest shown in British exhibits at DRUPA was a good indication of the prospects for the next big event in the printers' calendar, which would be the international fair to be held at Earls Court and Olympia in London from July 16 to 27, 1963. This Fair, IPEX 1963, will show further products of British and Continental manufacturers. Booking is already very well advanced; and there is every evidence that IPEX 1963 will establish a further landmark in the series of International Exhibitions for the printing and paper industries of which DRUPA 1962 has been the latest successful event.

British Section at Melbourne International Trade Fair

THE BOARD OF TRADE has already announced (*Board of Trade Journal*, May 4, 1962) that it is taking over the organization of the British Section at the Melbourne International Trade Fair, February 27-March 16, 1963. The use of a new building has been obtained from the fair authorities, and space within it will be rented to interested firms at £1 16s. per square foot, with shell stand, and £1 without shell stand.

The Board originally asked for applications from firms by May 15. Owing to the time required by firms who wish to consult their Australian agents, this time limit has now been extended to **June 15, 1962.** Applications for space will, however, still be dealt with on a first-come-first-served basis.

Inquiries should be addressed to Export Publicity and Fairs Branch (Melbourne Fair), Room 3110, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Swedish Industries Fair at Gothenburg

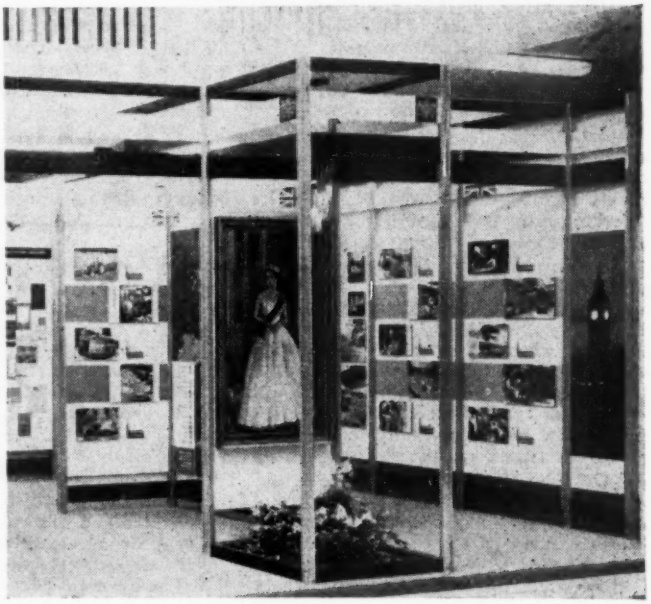
By Samuel Falle, H.M. Consul-General

ANY FOREIGN OBSERVER who at this time of the year visits the friendly and hospitable city of Gothenburg will soon realize the importance which attaches to the annual event known as *Svenska Massan* or the Swedish Industries Fair, as it is called in English. For the ten days or so during which the fair lasts it takes possession of the city lending it a touch of added colour and gaiety whilst at the same time enhancing its character as a busy international port and bustling commercial and trade centre. The fair has become part of the city's life and the citizens of Gothenburg have taken it to their hearts.

Economically the fair is of considerable importance, a fact which is being increasingly recognized far beyond the borders of Sweden. Originally conceived principally as a show window for Sweden's own industrial products, the nature of the fair has gradually changed and it is today an important medium for all those who are interested in selling in the Swedish market. This year 1,576 firms and other enterprises had their goods and products on show, and of these 993 were from abroad and only 583 from Sweden. Twenty-six countries in all took part, with the industries of continental Europe very much in evidence. Seventeen of these had the official support of their governments or national trading organizations, amongst them the United Kingdom and Australia as representatives of the British Commonwealth.

The experience gained in 1961 led the fair management to introduce certain organizational reforms which, I believe, have done much to benefit the fair. One of these was to curtail by about one quarter the time during which the general public had admission to the fair. This had the result of reducing the total number of admissions from the all time record of 161,000, in 1961, to 143,000 this year but the net result has been to facilitate the task of business visitors and foreign exporters to Sweden. In consequence the number of buyers visiting the fair rose to more than 58,000 which is the highest ever recorded in Gothenburg.

In describing this year's United Kindom participation, it must first of all be mentioned that the Gothenburg fair closed its gates only five days before the official opening of the British Exhibition in Stockholm, from May 18 to June 3, which is the greatest combined effort to be made by British industry in Scandinavia and, for that matter, also the largest exhibition which Britain has ever mounted in a foreign country. This inevitably reduced the resourses which could conveniently be deployed at the earlier event in Gothenburg. Even so, the aggregate British contribution was by no means unimpressive and 73 United Kingdom firms took part, as a rule through the agency of their Swedish representatives. British manufactured goods ranged from farm tractors and fork trucks, of which the Nuffield and Conveyancer exhibits are good examples, to the series of electrically-operated hand tools shown by the Black & Decker Company. British-made holiday caravans of various makes were also on show, and their manufacture is a field in which the Swedes regard Britain as being the acknowledged leader. A caravan display forms an important feature of the British Exhibition in Stockholm, and providing the popularity of caravan holidays can be successfully promoted amongst the Swedish public, British caravan manufacturers may look forward to good opportunities. The interest aroused by the British caravan models at the Gothenburg fair is a hopeful pointer in this direction. I have mentioned only a few of the items shown at the fair, and although many others are equally deserving of attention I cannot within the scope of a short article do them all the credit they deserve.



A section of the British exhibit seen at the Swedish Industries Fair.

The efforts of the British firms taking part in this year's fair were supported by an official trade and travel publicity information stand sponsored by the Board of Trade. This achieved a very good effect indeed and helped to give the British presence at the fair a greater sense of cohesion and common purpose than would otherwise have been the case. This is an important consideration in this Sweden's second largest city with its traditional links of trade and friendship with the United Kingdom. It is an essential British interest that we should do everything possible to develop and strengthen these ties.

The Swedish Industries Fair at Gothenburg, which will next be held in May, 1963, presents us with a means whereby this objective may be furthered. If we are to reap the full reward of the great effort which has been launched with the British Exhibition in Stockholm, British industry must be ready to follow up and pursue with the same vigour and enterprise the many opportunities offered by the important industrial region of Sweden which looks to Gothenburg as its centre.

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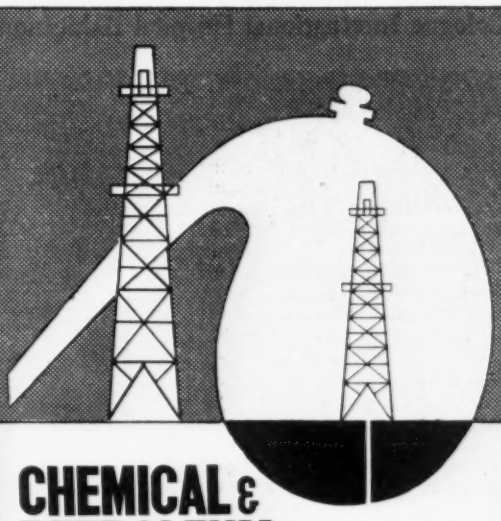

CHEMICAL & PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION

THE 2ND CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, the largest combined exhibition of chemical plant and oil production and refining equipment ever held in Europe, opens at Olympia on June 20th. Over 400 companies serving these two industries will occupy the whole of Olympia, covering more than 450,000 square feet of floor space.

Designed to keep everyone in the industry fully informed on the newest equipment and techniques, the Exhibition will show plant, machinery, instruments and ancillary equipment for the extraction, production and exploitation of chemical and petroleum products of ever-increasing diversity.

THE 3RD CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING will take place at Olympia concurrently with the Exhibition.

THE 4TH CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS, 25th-28th June, will be held at Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

Sponsored by:

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COUNCIL OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT

For further information please apply to the organisers:

F. W. BRIDGES & SONS LIMITED,
641 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.
Telephone: WHitehall 0563

JUNE 20TH-30TH 1962
OLYMPIA-LONDON

Cologne International Hospital Exhibition

The British Surgical Instrument, Equipment and Appliances Export Group stand at the Cologne International Hospital Exhibition.

AT THE COLOGNE International Hospital Exhibition which took place from May 9-12, the Surgical Instrument, Equipment and Appliance Export Group made their first appearance at an international exhibition in Germany. According to the thirteen participating members of the group, it was successful and rewarding in many ways.

This latest incursion into the German market by a British group of manufacturers marked the sixth of a series since February 1961 at which the Board of Trade, in collaboration with the Central Office of Information, have sponsored British stands at Cologne International fairs and exhibitions. These joint ventures have given buyers and agents from almost every country in the world the opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves the value, quality and marketworthiness of a large variety of British products. They have given British manufacturers a clear impression of the golden opportunities which a market place such as Cologne offers to all who make the effort to go out and seize them. Consequently many of our exhibitors came away from the hospital exhibition genuinely surprised by the volume of inquiries received or the interest shown by German and other foreign visitors in British surgical instruments and hospital equipment. Having previously exhibited at Dublin and Brussels they were literally taken aback by the scale of the Cologne exhibition and the resultant prospects of business to be done, experience to be gained and contacts to be made or strengthened and renewed.

Cologne acted as a powerful magnet on their German counterparts, agents and manufacturers as well as large numbers of representatives of Government departments and hospitals. Surgeons, doctors and nurses appeared in force from all over Germany. Official delegations came from the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Finland, Vietnam, Japan and the Union of South Africa. The net result was an unceasing flow of visitors through the exhibition halls and a most satisfactory share of interested inquirers, agents and the like, found their way to the British stand which the exhibitors agreed was well designed and well placed near the main entrance to the exhibition.

The majority of the exhibitors received more genuine inquiries to follow up than they had expected and one or two sales were made although most of the exhibitors came mainly to explore the market and gain first hand experience of its requirements. Hospital equipment – casualty trolleys, accident beds and X-ray chairs – aroused considerable interest and revealed good prospects of future business. In some ranges British equipment and instruments compared very favourably in price and quality with competitors' products. The delivery dates for standard products were also in our favour and in specialist ranges there was not much to choose between British and German delivery dates. Some German firms were quoting up to twelve months for delivery in the latter ranges.

It was generally agreed that the market potential was enormous and that there was room for everybody despite strong German and foreign competition. The demand in Germany for hospital and surgical equipment and instruments is great and will continue to increase for a long time to come in view of the vast hospital building and equipping problem which faces the country. It was not surprising therefore that the British exhibitors registered the fact that German manufacturers were neither resentful of nor perturbed, as yet, by the determined efforts of their foreign competitors to set foot in the home market. It would be surprising and disappointing if British firms failed to take full advantage of this fact and their recent experiences at Cologne. One sign of the times was a visit to the British stand by officials of a German Government department with a request that the surgical instrument group or its individual members should consider tendering for supplying instruments and equipment details of which appear regularly in the Federal 'Publication of Tenders'. (Bundesausschreibungsblatt).

This hospital exhibition was the largest of its kind in Europe and attracted professional and commercial visitors from the whole of Europe and many overseas countries. It underlined the growing importance of rationalization and automation in hospitals and revealed the extent of the demand for equipment to meet these developments. Price is secondary to efficiency, simplicity of operation and the saving of labour this last being a very serious consideration in Germany. Above all, the exhibition emphasized the fact that with our impending entry into the Common Market we cannot afford to miss the opportunity to get in on the ground floor and exploit the possibilities of a market which is at present wide open.

According to provisional figures supplied by the fair authorities, there were 661 exhibitors from twelve countries. Compared with the last event four years ago, the number of visitors increased by 75 per cent. from 20,000 to 35,000. They came from 48 European and overseas countries.

CUSTOMS NOTICES OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
106	Temporary exportations of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom; admission without payment of Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Re-imported goods; relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
427	Declarations of value on Customs export documents.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
43	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importation of goods intended for export and not otherwise eligible for relief.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
	*Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).

DRAWBACK

218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
276	Drawback on roasted coffee, roasted chicory or mixtures of roasted coffee and roasted chicory when exported.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
56	Drawback on British manufactured saccharin and saccharin goods when exported.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
48	Drawback on sugar, and on composite articles containing sugar, cocoa, etc.
130 and 130A	Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge repayment on sugar and molasses. (These Notices should be read in conjunction with Notice No. 48.)
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
212	Drawback on blended tea.

* Also obtainable from any Bank.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Morocco and the Soviet Union

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of February 23, 1962, published details of a new trade agreement between Morocco and the Soviet Union. The agreement was signed on January 17, 1962 and is valid for one year from January 1, 1962.

Exports from the Soviet Union to Morocco will comprise crude oil, timber, cotton and synthetic fabrics, iron and steel products, cars and lorries, machinery and equipment, window glass and various other products.

Exports from Morocco to the Soviet Union will comprise cork and cork products, citrus fruits, cattle hides, tinned sardines and various other products.

The French text of the agreement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1,

Ghana and Roumania

THE TRADE AND PAYMENTS Agreement between Ghana and Roumania has now been ratified by the Roumanian Government. The agreement is for five years and will be subject to automatic renewal unless terminated by either party. Attached to the agreement are lists of goods for export from each country. No values are given in these lists.

At the same time as the Trade and Payments Agreement was ratified, agreements on Technical and Scientific Co-operation, Cultural Co-operation, and the operation of air services between and beyond the two countries were also ratified.

Inquiries about these agreements should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2632) quoting reference 5598G.

Czechoslovakia and Greece

A PROTOCOL on trade between Czechoslovakia and Greece was signed in Prague on March 31, 1962. This covers the goods to be exchanged between the two countries in 1962. The arrangements for 1962 are a repeat of those for 1961 which were summarized in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 3, 1961 (page 531).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2632), quoting reference C.R.E. 5475/G.

Cuba and China

H.M. EMBASSY in Havana reports the signature there on April 25, 1962 of a trade protocol for 1962 between the Republics of Cuba and China. Under the protocol it is intended that China will supply to Cuba rice; soya beans; textiles; meat preserves; agricultural tools; steel sheets; machines; chemical products; medicines; medical equipment and instruments; and 'many other industrial and agricultural products'.

In return it is intended that Cuba will export to China raw sugar; nickel: copper; raw tobacco; tinned fruit and 'other goods'.

Telephone of the British Trade Commission at Auckland

AN additional telephone line has now been installed in the Auckland, New Zealand, offices of the British Trade Commissioner. The new number is 20-692. The previous number, 43-473, remains.

Control of Local Agents of Foreign Suppliers to Formosa

THE BOARD OF TRADE has available a copy of the full text of the current regulations governing the control of local agents for foreign suppliers.

Among the main points of interest to British suppliers are the following:

(a) the original copy of the contract (which must contain certain specified information including the commission to be paid) should be certified by a Formosan Embassy or Consulate abroad or notarized by a local notary public:

(b) the commission earnings due to an agent should be remitted by the foreign supplier to Formosa within one month of the completion of a transaction:

(c) upon receiving payment, foreign suppliers must provide a 'Suppliers Certificate' indicating the amount of commission paid to an agent.

(d) failure to remit the commission due to an agent will result in the revocation of all the agency registrations of the supplier and all transactions may be suspended.

A copy of the complete text of these regulations may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone : Chancery 4411, Ext. 506, Room 801) to whom all inquiries about this notice should be addressed.

Malagasy Republic (Madagascar)

IT SHOULD BE NOTED that 'Malagasy' is an adjective and should never be used alone as the name of the country. The preferred name is 'MALAGASY REPUBLIC (Madagascar)' and this appellation should be used in all correspondence with local firms.

The entry in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* issue of April 27, should be amended accordingly.

Republic of Mali

THE ADDRESS of the British Commercial Representative at Bamako, Republic of Mali, given in the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, should be amended as follows:

MALI, Republic of, Mr. C. M. Le Quesne, H.M. Ambassador and Consul-General British Embassy, Grand Hotel, Rue Guegnan, Bamako. (Postal address: Ambassade de Grande Bretagne, Boite Postale 110, Bamako.) (Tel.: 23.56 and 33.56).

Trade Delegation from Afghanistan

A SMALL Trade Delegation from Afghanistan will arrive in London on June 6. Their visit, which forms part of a tour to various European countries, is being undertaken primarily for the purpose of increasing Afghan exports. The Delegation will be available until June 13, when it leaves for Brussels. The Delegation will be led by M. Mohammed Rasul Yunisi, President of the Ministry of Commerce, and other members are M. Sarwar Nashir, President of the Combined Cotton Company, M. Osman Mohsen, Official of the Ministry of Commerce, and Mr. Arthur Paul, American Adviser to the Ministry.

Any inquiries should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Room 4112), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2786.)

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

ARGENTINA

Transmission Line for Agua y Energia Electrica. E.S.B. 16373/62.

AUSTRALIA

Cable for Brisbane City Council, Dept. of Electricity. June 8. E.S.B. 16367/62.*
Foundry Equipment for Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board. July 3. E.S.B. 16532/62.*
Transmission Lines for The Electricity Commission of New South Wales. June 18. E.S.B. 15860/62.*

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:
Voice Frequency Intertripping Machine. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 15607/62.*
Electric Crane. June 11. E.S.B. 16542/62.*

BURMA

Burma Purchase Board:
Welding Materials. June 12. E.S.B. 16561/62.*
Drum Controller. June 11. E.S.B. 16511/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. June 12. E.S.B. 16514/62.*
Electrical Equipment. June 12. E.S.B. 16513/62.*
Centrifugal Pump. June 11. E.S.B. 16326/62.*
Copper Wire. June 11. E.S.B. 16512/62.*

CAMBODIA

Radio Transmitter for the Cambodian Government. Closing date not known. Specification (in French) available. E.S.B. 15955/62.*

CANADA

Circuit Breakers for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. June 4. E.S.B. 16316/62.*

CEYLON

Sulphur for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. June 12. E.S.B. 16352/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power.
Creosote. June 5. E.S.B. 16356/62.
Meters. (Further Information). E.S.B. 15425/62.
Mild Steel Plates for Colombo Port Commission. June 27. E.S.B. 16349/62.

CONGO REPUBLIC (BRAZZAVILLE)

Crane for Monsieur l'Administrateur des Plantations de la Sangha. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 16312/62.

ECUADOR

Piping for Junta de Agua Potable de Manta. June 5. E.S.B. 15474/62.*
Construction Works for la Junta de Reconstruccion de El Oro. June 4. E.S.B. 16331/62.*

EGYPT

Round Steel Bars for Mechanical Electrical Dept. June 19. E.S.B. 15673/62.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Insulators. June 4. E.S.B. 16358/62.*
Grinding Machine. June 4. E.S.B. 16323/62.*
Calculgraph. June 5. E.S.B. 16317/62.*

FRANCE

Tyres and Inner Tubes for Purchasing & Contracting Office SHAPE. June 6. E.S.B. 15686/62.*

GHANA

Motor Graders for Ghana Supply Commission. June 6. E.S.B. 16527/62.

GREECE

Card Tickets for Hellenic State Railways. June 5. E.S.B. 15682/62.*
Distribution Transformers for Public Power Corporation. June 14. E.S.B. 15684/62.*

Ministry of Trade:
Brass and Nickel-Copper Bars. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to June 30. E.S.B. 3462/62.*
Insulation Materials (Re-issue of Tender). (Further Information). New closing date June 19. E.S.B. 29325/61.*
Penicillin. June 9. E.S.B. 16525/62.*
Trucks. June 12. E.S.B. 16345/62.*

INDIA

Victaulic Pipe and Couplings for Procurement Circle, Nangal Township. July 9. E.S.B. 16339/62.
Iron Pipes for Administrator for the Undertaking of the Oriental Gas Company. June 7. E.S.B. 16539/62.
Wagon Haulages for National Coal Development Corporation Limited. June 19. E.S.B. 16587/62.*
Contractors Machinery: Generating Sets for The Chief Engineer (General and Irrigation) Government of Andhra Pradesh. June 7. E.S.B. 16390/62.*
Overhead Travelling Cranes for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to June 21. E.S.B. 11798/62.
Diesel Locomotives for Ministry of Railways. July 3. E.S.B. 16506/62.
Paper for Stationery Department. July 1. E.S.B. 15972/62.
Printing Machinery for Government of Rajasthan, Directorate of Printing and Stationery. June 25. E.S.B. 17003/62.
Machine Tools for Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 15206/62.*
Steam Condenser for Damodar Valley Corporation. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 5900/62.*

The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.
Diesel Generating Sets. July 2. E.S.B. 16376/62.
Diesel Locomotives. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to June 15. E.S.B. 13977/62.*

Director General of Supplies and Disposals:
Filtration Plant. June 15. E.S.B. 16353/62.*
Steel Tubes. June 5. E.S.B. 16355/62.*

IRAQ

Dredgers for Committee of Dredging Basrah Main Creek. June 16. E.S.B. 16306/62.
Electrical Substation for Ministry of Defence. July 2. E.S.B. 15992/62.
Electrical Sirens for the Directorate General of Civil Defence. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14678/62.*

Ministry of Oil:
Pipes. June 16. E.S.B. 15987/62.
H.F. Wireless Sets. June 16. E.S.B. 17024/62.

Ministry of Health:
Fluorescent Lamps. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15442/62.*
Vitamin Capsules. June 17. E.S.B. 15996/62.*

Passenger Transport Service:
Tyres and Tubes. July 5. E.S.B. 17025/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. July 5. E.S.B. 15993/62

Iraqi Republican Railways:
Timber. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to July 4. E.S.B. 4626/62.*
Construction of Earth Bank. June 10. E.S.B. 17008/62.

The Iraq Cement Co.:
Electrical Material. June 20. E.S.B. 17006/62.
Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Washers. June 20. E.S.B. 17007/62.

Ministry of Municipalities:
Civil Engineering Works. September 6. E.S.B. 15988/62.
Aeration Equipment. August 7. E.S.B. 15989/62.
Meter Testing Equipment. June 23. E.S.B. 17023/62.

Central Foreign Purchase Committee:
Radio Valves; Teleprinter Papers. July 1. E.S.B. 15994/62.*
Papers and Leather Boards. July 1. E.S.B. 15995/62.*
Stationery. July 22. E.S.B. 17026/62.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Erection of Pipe Factory for Asbestos Cement Pipes Limited. June 6. E.S.B. 16393/62.

KUWAIT

Ministry of Public Health:
Bedclothing. June 17. E.S.B. 16328/62.
Hospital Furniture. June 24. E.S.B. 16329/62.

The Ministry of Education:
Cinema Equipment. June 23. E.S.B. 17004/62.
Writing Materials. June 13. E.S.B. 16330/62.
Furniture. June 17. E.S.B. 16327/62.

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Wood Poles. June 20. E.S.B. 16548/62.*
Screws. June 6. E.S.B. 16549/62.*
Refrigerators. June 24. E.S.B. 16553/62.*
Protective and Safety Apparel. June 13. E.S.B. 16546/62.*
Cut-Outs. June 24. E.S.B. 16555/62.*
Distribution Feeder Pillars. June 27. E.S.B. 16554/62.*
Bolts. June 6. E.S.B. 16587/62.*
Metals. June 20. E.S.B. 16551/62.*
Water Chillers. July 1. E.S.B. 16547/62.*
Fuses. June 10. E.S.B. 16552/62.*

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:
Switches. June 14. E.S.B. 15986/62.*
Television Receivers. June 20. E.S.B. 16558/62.*

NICARAGUA

Electrical Equipment for La Empresa Nacional de Luz y Fuerza. August 11. Copy of a press announcement available in Spanish. E.S.B. 17005/62.*

(*Continued on page* 1169)

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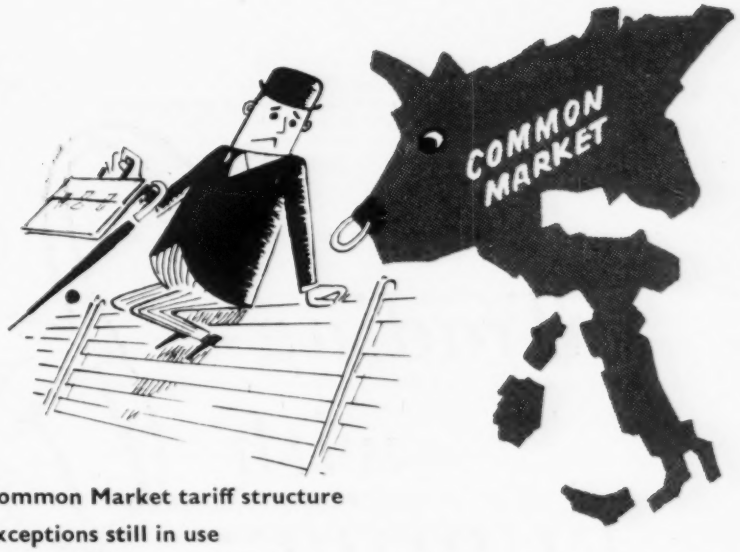

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

NIGERIA

Electric Meters for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. June 4. E.S.B. 17002/62.*

PAKISTAN

Cane Sugar Mill for Hyesons Steel Mills Ltd. June 30. E.S.B. 16333/62.*

Pakistan Eastern Railways:

Commodes. June 23. E.S.B. 16399/62.
Screw Couplings. June 23. E.S.B. 16400/62.
Axle Boxes. June 23. E.S.B. 16398/62.

Department of Supply and Development:

Radiosonde Balloons. June 7. E.S.B. 16597/62.*
Surveyor's Instruments and Camping and Climbing Equipment. June 12. E.S.B. 16599/62.*
Radio Triangulators. June 11. E.S.B. 16598/62.*
Fluorescent Tubes; Starters and Condensers. June 4. E.S.B. 16596/62.
Printing Machinery. June 11. E.S.B. 16600/62.*
Remote Recording Equipment. June 4. E.S.B. 16311/62.*
Vibrator. June 4. E.S.B. 16503/62.*
Photographic Equipment. June 4. E.S.B. 16504/62.*

PERU

Road Maintenance Equipment. Ministry of Public Works. June 4. E.S.B. 16505/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Buses; Lorries for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. July 6. E.S.B. 17027/62.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Enlargement of Quays for Dept. of Ports, Railways and Transport. Closing date postponed to June 20. E.S.B. 10253/62.*

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Construction of a Sewer Reticulation for Nyasaland Government Works Tender Board. July 6. E.S.B. 16369/62.
Hospital Equipment for Ministry or Health. June 8. E.S.B. 16379/62.

SINGAPORE

Science Equipment for Central Supplies Office. June 13. E.S.B. 16588/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Air Compressors for South African Railways. June 15. E.S.B. 16501/62.*
Pencils for Cape Provincial Administration. June 15. E.S.B. 16541/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

Laboratory Furnace. June 8. E.S.B. 16301/62.*
Operating Tables. Closing date June 8. E.S.B. 16302/62.*
Physiotherapy Equipment. June 8. E.S.B. 16000/62.*
Cutlery. June 8. E.S.B. 16370/62.*

State Tender Board:

Contractor's Wagons. June 7. E.S.B. 17019/62.*
Centrifuges. June 20. E.S.B. 15998/62.*
Air Compressors. June 11. E.S.B. 15999/62.*
Air Compressors. June 7. E.S.B. 17020/62.*
Laboratory Apparatus. June 25. E.S.B. 16543/62*
Binoculars. June 6. E.S.B. 16371/62.*
Cathodic Equipment. June 8. E.S.B. 17021/62.*
Laboratory Apparatus; Glassware; Chemicals. June 22. E.S.B. 17018/62.*

TANGANYIKA

Cotton Drill and Calico for Central Tender Board. June 29. E.S.B. 16528/62.*

THAILAND

The Provincial Electricity Authority:

Lamps and Fittings. June 5. E.S.B. 16385/62.*
Disconnecting Switches. June 8. E.S.B. 16380/62.

State Railways of Thailand:

Auto-Platform Truck. June 19. E.S.B. 16383/62.*
Shaping Machine. June 18. E.S.B. 16382/62.
Grinding Machines. June 20. E.S.B. 16384/62.
Diesel Locomotive Batteries. June 7. E.S.B. 16386/62.

TRINIDAD

Gas Transmission System for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. August 16. E.S.B. 16784/62.*

UGANDA

Power Line Carrier Equipment for the Uganda Electricity Board. July 6. E.S.B. 15680/62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Autotransformers for the Bureau of Reclamation. June 5. E.S.B. 16397/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Algeria

Economic report for January-March, 1962. (C.R.E. 6324/59.)

All Countries

Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 26748/61.)

Argentina

Economic report, January/March, 1962. (C.R.E. 4850/61.)

Australia

Agency inquiry for toilet soap. (E.S.B. 16159/62.)
Agency inquiry for baths. (E.S.B. 15085/62.)
Inquiry for surgical instruments and equipment; medical equipment; disposable hospital equipment. (E.S.B. 13858/62.)
Inquiry for toys; model railway rolling stock. (E.S.B. 16499/62.)
Inquiry for babies' and children's wear; toys. (E.S.B. 5460/62.)
Manufacture under licence – packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 15871/62.)
Manufacture under licence – agricultural, veterinary and stock foods. (E.S.B. 16772/62.)
Manufacture under licence – metal clad doors; louvres; inspection windows; striker plates. (E.S.B. 15111/62.)

Austria

Agency inquiry for medicine bottles; corks; plastics containers. (E.S.B. 15866/62.)
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Bahamas

Agency inquiry for knitted bed jackets; swim trunks. (E.S.B. 15536/62.)

Bahrain

Agency inquiry for builders' materials; tools; timber; furniture; furnishing fabrics; electrical fittings. (E.S.B. 13343/62.)

Brazil

Market report on plastics-working machinery. (E.S.B. 11390/62.)
Industrial and trade developments. (E.S.B. 1251/3/G.)

Burma

Inquiry for telecommunications equipment. (E.S.B. 16585/62.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for builders' and plumbers' supplies. (E.S.B. 12578/62.)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 15817/62.)
Agency inquiry for vehicle engine parts and accessories. (E.S.B. 16013/62.)
Agency inquiry for metal shelving and brackets; mannequins; plastics laminates; builder's hardware; metal partitions; lockers. (E.S.B. 16109/62.)
Inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 16472/62.)
Inquiry for animal glue; technical gelatine. (E.S.B. 16072/62.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 2676/62.)

Ceylon

Inquiry for machine tools; aluminium circles; fittings for hollow-ware products. (E.S.B. 14819/62.)

Colombia

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 2478/2/G.)

Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)

Economic report April 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Costa Rica

Inquiry for poultry processing equipment. (E.S.B. 14716/62.)
Market report on food-processing machinery. (E.S.B. 14272/62.)

Cuba and China

Trade protocol (C.R.E. 2093/G.)

Cyprus

Agency inquiry for cutter bar mower. (E.S.B. 16424/62.)

Czechoslovakia

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 2264/62.)

Denmark

Inquiry for pipe fittings. (E.S.B. 16176/62.)

East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar)

Economic report – 1961. (C.R.E. 4701/62.)

Ecuador

Inquiry for plant to manufacture plastics tiles. (C.R.E. 270/62.)

Egypt

Inquiry for plant for manufacturing fibre bowls. (E.S.B. 16625/62.)

El Salvador

Market report on paints and varnishes. (E.S.B. 9744/62.)
Market report on fertilizers. (E.S.B. 12809/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for wines and spirits; carpets. (E.S.B. 16450/62.)
Agency inquiry for flexible doors; machine tools. (E.S.B. 16142/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel storage equipment; tape rolls. (E.S.B. 16646/62.)

France

Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 16042/62.)
Agency inquiry for foam plastics. (E.S.B. 6933/62.)
Agency inquiry for perfumery products. (E.S.B. 16128/62.)
Agency inquiry for yarn. (E.S.B. 16611/62.)
Agency inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 15823/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)

Agency inquiry for adhesives. (E.S.B. 16293/62.)
Agency inquiry for fabrics; locks. (E.S.B. 16426/62.)
Agency inquiry for paper; stationery. (E.S.B. 16254/62.)
Agency inquiry for black and G.I. sheet; gas and water pipe. (E.S.B. 16102/62.)
Agency inquiry for tinned and frozen foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 16217/62.)
Agency inquiry for carpets. (E.S.B. 15594/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles; haberdashery; slide fasteners. (E.S.B. 14405/62.)
Inquiry for fancy goods; bedside lamps; giftware – further information. (E.S.B. 14527/62.)
Inquiry for oil milling machinery. (E.S.B. 16026/62.)
Economic report, May 7-13, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Greece
Market report on paints and varnishes. (E.S.B. 8122/62.)

Haiti
Market report on food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 14102/62.)

Honduras (Republic of)
Inquiry for electrical fittings and appliances. (E.S.B. 16123/62.)

India
Industrial development. (E.S.B. 15342/62.)

Indonesia
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 15825/62.)

Israel
Inquiry for generator; winch; anchors and chains; pump. (E.S.B. 14825/62.)
Economic report, March 1962 (C.R.E. 3000/G3.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for wallcoverings; floor coverings; interior fittings; domestic electrical appliances. (E.S.B. 16048/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical apparatus and equipment; television studio equipment; lightning conductors; measuring instruments; cables; signalling apparatus. (E.S.B. 16049/62.)
Agency inquiry for electro-plating equipment. (E.S.B. 16005/62.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics; blankets; rugs and carpets. (E.S.B. 16713/62.)
Inquiry for plastics suedette material. (E.S.B. 2815/62.)
Manufacture under licence – filtration equipment. (E.S.B. 15852/62.)

Jamaica, British Honduras, Bermuda and The Bahamas
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 3998/2G.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for canning and bottling plant. (E.S.B. 15137/62.)
Market report on bathroom and sanitary fittings. (E.S.B. 11990/62.)

Liberia
Inquiry for supermarket supplies. (E.S.B. 15322/62.)

Malaya
Agency inquiry for gas oven equipment; bunsen burners (E.S.B. 16137/62.)

Morocco
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 5671/59.)

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Morocco/USSR
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4950/57.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for hospital equipment. (E.S.B. 15885/62.)
Market report on construction equipment. (E.S.B. 11989/62.)

Nigeria and Ghana
Advertising media. (E.S.B. 14707/62.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for bus body framings; construction equipment. (E.S.B. 11969/62.)
Inquiry for drugs and pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 16619/62.)

Poland
Inquiry for tar dolomite brick plant. (E.S.B. 15837/62.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for tin plate. (E.S.B. 15557/62.)
Market report on cutlery and flatware. (E.S.B. 11621/62.)

Portuguese West Africa (Angola)
Economic report, January-March, 1962. (C.R.E. 2074/57.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 16080/62.)
Agency inquiry for domestic electrical appliances; oil and gas refrigerators (E.S.B. 15893/62.)
Agency inquiry for hardware; housewares. (E.S.B. 16838/62.)

Roumania
Six-year plan, 1960/1965. (C.R.E. 10408/61.)

Saudi Arabia
Inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 16559/62.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for cosmetics; confectionery. (E.S.B. 16444/62.)

Singapore and The British Borneo Territories
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 5250/62.)

Somali Republic and USSR
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5500/G.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for yarn; glove materials; hoods. (E.S.B. 16079/62.)
Inquiry for packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 10968/62.)

South Korea
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 196/59.)

South Vietnam
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 3991/60.)

Spain
Market report on electronic measuring and control instruments and equipment. (E.S.B. 3780/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for motor vehicle spares and accessories; vehicle servicing equipment and tools. (E.S.B. 16448/62.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 15892/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for household textiles; chamois leather. (E.S.B. 16642/62.)
Agency inquiry for gift novelties; brassware. (E.S.B. 16767/62.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for carpenters hand tools; agricultural tools; plumber's and builder's hardware; brushes. (E.S.B. 15833/62.)
Inquiry for hardware; building materials; foodstuffs; suitings. (E.S.B. 16250/62.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for medical specialities; pharmaceuticals; fertilizers; agricultural insecticides. (E.S.B. 16112/62.)
Agency inquiry for fertilizers; insecticides; spraying equipment. (E.S.B. 16113/62.)
Inquiry for fishing equipment and materials; radar; marine engines. (E.S.B. 16116/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for hose couplings. (E.S.B. 16287/62.)
Agency inquiry for novelty giftware. (E.S.B. 16061/62.)
Agency inquiry for piece goods; clothing. (E.S.B. 15530/62.)
Inquiry for light fittings; medical and dental; magnifying lens. (E.S.B. 16485/62.)
Inquiry for industrial hydraulic pumps. (E.S.B. 28314/60.)
Inquiry for gold jewellery; giftware. (E.S.B. 14810/62.)
Inquiry for iron sheets. (E.S.B. 16155/62.)
Inquiry for moulded brass castings. (E.S.B. 16187/62.)
Manufacture under licence – processing equipment. (E.S.B. 16040/62.)

Various Countries
The United Nations Special Fund. (G.D. 398/62.)

B.E.A. Handbook 1962

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Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

IRAN

Export–Import Regulations (IV)

THE FOLLOWING LIST shows some of the items subject to Commercial Benefit Tax in the Iranian year 1341 (March 21, 1962, to March 20, 1963). A further part of this list will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Reference should be made to the *Board of Trade Journal* for previous items on the Iranian Export-Import Regulations for the Iranian year 1341. These were published on the following dates:

April 13, 1962 (pages 841-2) for the preamble to the Regulations.

May 11, 1962 (pages 1036-9) for the list of prohibited and unauthorized imports.

May 18, 1962 (pages 1088-1094) for the details of Payment Regulations. *Note: the following correction should be made to this notice. Page 1093, right-hand column, Annexe 4, third line, should read:* **'for the Year 1341 (ending March 20, 1963)'**

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Commercial Benefit Tax (*In Rials unless otherwise shown*)
	CHAPTER XII		
	FOOTWEAR, HATS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, WALKING STICKS, ARTICLES OF FASHION OR DECORATION		
	SECTION 55 – HATS AND CAPS		
607	Felt hats – semi-manufactured	Kilo	50
609	Hat-shapes semi-manufactured in bands or threads of textile, or paper or of other materials derived from cellulose	Kilo	50
610	Felt hats for men	Kilo	150
611	Hats for men, of straw, palm fibre, bark, wood chip, esparto or other similar materials	Kilo	150
612	Other hats for men:		
612 A	Of silk or artificial silk, pure or mixed	Kilo	150
612 B	Of leather or other materials	Kilo	150
613	Felt hats for women	Kilo	200
614	Hats for women, of straw, palm fibres, bark, wood chips, esparto or other similar materials	Kilo	200
615	Hats for women, of textile materials (except felt) and other hats for women not elsewhere specified	Kilo	200
616	Caps, bonnets and 'berets,' fez and night caps:		
616 A	Of fabric, felt or fulled hosiery	Kilo	200
616 B	Others:		
616 B 1	Of leather or skin	Kilo	200
616 B 2	Of rubber or other materials	Kilo	200
	NOTE: Caps, bonnets and berets of non-fulled hosiery or underwear materials are classed under Section 51 or 52.		
	SECTION 56 – UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, WALKING STICKS		
617	Umbrellas and parasols, trimmed with lace or embroidered, with or without decorations or precious mountings:		
617 A	With cover of fabrics of silk or artificial silk, pure or mixed	Kilo	50
617 B	With cover of other fabrics or paper	Kilo	200
617 C	With precious attachments	*Ad val.* or kilo	75% or 225
618	Walking sticks, shafts and sticks of umbrella:		
618 A	Entirely of wood, bamboo, cane and similar materials, other kinds combined with hornbone, ivory, mother of pearl, amber or artificial plastic materials:		
618 A 1	Walking sticks	Kilo	150
618 A 2	Umbrella shafts or sticks	Kilo	100
	NOTE: Ferrules, tips and other similar small accessories in materials other than those mentioned under(B) do not affect the tariffs under classification (A)		
618 B	Combined with decorations of precious metals, precious or semi-precious stones:		
618 B 2	Umbrella shafts or sticks with decorations of precious metals or precious or semi-precious stones	*Ad val.* or kilo	40% or 125
619	Handles and knobs for walking sticks, umbrellas and parasols:		
619 A	Entirely of wood, and other materials (except precious metals)	Kilo	75
619 B	Of any material decorated with precious metals, precious or semi-precious stones	*Ad val.* or Kilo	45% or 125
620	Mounted ribs of umbrellas or parasols and walking sticks and parts thereof also fittings not elsewhere specified or included	Kilo	25
621	Whips, whip-handles and riding crops	Kilo	200
	SECTION 57 – PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR, FANS		
622	Ornamental feathers, dressed or mounted, including heads, throats, wings and skins of birds	Kilo	500
623	Made-up feather articles not elsewhere specified or included	Kilo	500
624	Parts and elements of artificial flowers, foliage and fruits of all materials	Kilo	500
625	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruits of all materials	Kilo	500
626	Prepared human hair, articles of human hair not elsewhere specified or included under any other tariff	Kilo	100
	CHAPTER XIII		
	WARES OF STONE AND OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS, GLASS AND GLASSWARE		
	SECTION 58 – WARES OF STONE AND OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS		
628	Paving blocks and slabs of natural stone	Ton	100
635	Emery paper, sand paper and cardboard coated with natural or artificial abrasives	Kilo	5
638	Building bricks, slabs, pipes and other wares, not elsewhere specified or included, or asphalt, pure or mixed, or similar materials	Kilo	2
639	Manufactures of cement, concrete, or artificial stone, whether reinforced or not, not elsewhere specified or included	Kilo	2
640	Manufactures of plaster or compounds of plaster and other materials not elsewhere specified or included:		
640 A	Boards, tiles, panels, and the like, not ornamented	Kilo	Exempt
640 B	Casts and other manufactures	Kilo	50
641	Manufactures of asbestos cement (fibre-cement) such as plates, tiles, pipes, etc.	Kilo	2
	SECTION 59 – CERAMIC PRODUCTS		
	General Notes: (1) In the classification of wares of one colour, no account shall be taken of the mark or name of the manufacturer or vendor, or of any inscription, even if these form no part of such marks, and even if they are surrounded by a design when such inscriptions indicate the country of production, the nature of the article or the material of which it is composed without forming a real decoration. (2) Only wares which, apart from the natural colour of the unenamelled paste, are of one uniform colour over the entire surface, both outside and in, shall be considered to be of one colour.		
648	Pipes of common fired clay	Kilo	4
649	Wares of common fire clay not elsewhere specified:		
649 A	Square paving and facing tiles		Exempt
649 B	Architectural ornaments		Exempt
649 C	Other pottery:		
649 C 1	Not glazed or enamelled	Kilo	11
649 C 2	Glazed or enamelled	Kilo	30
650	Fireproof bricks and structural parts (of chamette, dinas, magnesite, etc.)	Kilo	0·5

(*Continued on next page*)

Iran (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Commercial Benefit Tax (*In Rials unless otherwise shown*)
654	Utensils and apparatus for chemical and other technical uses, troughs, tubes and other receptacles of stoneware for rural use	Kilo	2
655	Paving and facing tiles of stoneware, faience or fine earthenware:		
655 A	Neither glazed nor enamelled	Kilo	8
655 B	Glazed or enamelled	Kilo	90
656	Stoves and parts of stoves of ceramic materials	Kilo	25
657	Fixed appliances for sanitary or hygienic purposes, of ceramic materials	Kilo	8
661	Wares of faience or fine earthenware not elsewhere specified or included:		
661 A	Crockery and household and toilet articles:		
661 A 1	White or in one colour	Kilo	10
661 A 2	In more than one colour or decorated in colours, whether or not gilt, silvered, etc.	Kilo	12
661 B	Others:		
661 B 1	White or in one colour	Kilo	15
661 B 2	In more than one colour or decorated in colours, whether or not in gilt, silvered, etc.	Kilo	25
662	Wares of porcelain not elsewhere specified or included:		
662 A	Crockery and household and toilet articles:		
662 A 1	White or in one colour	Kilo	10
662 A 2	In more than one colour or decorated in colours, whether or not in gilt, silvered, etc.	Kilo	12
662 B	Others:		
662 B 1	White, or in one colout	Kilo	15
662 B 2	In more than one colour or decorated in colours, whether or not gilt, silvered, etc.	Kilo	25
	SECTION 60 – GLASS AND GLASSWARE		
	General Notes: (1) In classifying glassware, no account should be taken of trade marks, names of manufacturer or vendor, indications of country of origin, of dimensions or capacity, gauging marks, even when such markings or indications are contained in a frame, provided the latter does not constitute a real decoration. (2) Glass articles with emery ground stoppers and necks or with ends, bottoms and edges simply ground, whether polished or not, are nevertheless classified as unworked articles.		
665	Glass cast or rolled into sheets or plates, unworked:		
665 A	Plate glass in the rough for mirrors	Kilo	3
665 B	Fluted, impressed, corrugated, cathedral hammered glass and the like, coloured, uncoloured or plaque	Kilo	5
665 C	Wire glass	Kilo	5
666	Sheet-glass, drawn or blown, unworked (window-glass), uncoloured, or coloured or flashed	Kilo	2
667	Sheet or plate-glass, worked:		
667 A	Bent or curved, with worked or bevelled edges	Kilo	5
667 B	Unpolished, muslined or frosted	Kilo	5
667 C	Ground or polished on one or both surfaces	Kilo	5
667 D	Engraved, gilt, decorated or painted	Kilo	10
668	Sheet-glass, tinned, silvered, or coated with platinum; looking glasses and mirrors:		
668 A	Unframed:		
668 A 1	Without worked edges	Kilo	15
668 A 2	With worked or bevelled edges	Kilo	20
669	Safety-glass	Kilo	5
670	Roofing tiles, paving slabs or blocks and facing tiles in cast or mould glass, whether wired or not	Kilo	18
671	Carboys, bottles and flasks of unworked glass:		
671 A	Holding more than 2½ litres	Kilo	3
671 B	Holding more than 25 centilitres and up to 2½ litres:		
671 B 1	Of natural coloured glass, greenish, brownish or blackish	Kilo	3
671 B 2	Of half-white glass, colourless, or coloured	Kilo	5
671 C	Holding 25 centilitres or less, made of glass:		
671 C 1	Of natural coloured glass, greenish, brownish or blackish	Kilo	6
671 C 2	Of half white (colourless) or coloured	Kilo	9
	Notes: (1) Carboys, bottles and flasks, whether or not cased in wicker or covered with basketwork of metal or of osier or similar materials and bottles and flasks with a simple mechanical stopper, are also included under tariff No. 671. (2) Bottles under 671 if with glass stoppers such stopper shall also be subject to the tariff of the bottles, and if with stoppers made of other materials (mechanical stoppers mentioned under Note 1 excepted) the stoppers shall fall under the tariff number of their respective materials.		
675	Blown or pressed glassware not elsewhere specified or included:		
675 A	Blown or pressed glass, unmarked:		
675 A 1	Ordinary tea glass – natural colour white or semi-white (colourless)	Kilo	5
675 A 2	Other articles, natural colour, greenish, brownish or black	Kilo	32
675 A 3	Other articles – white colour or semi-white (colourless)	Kilo	30
675 A 4	Other articles – coloured	Kilo	28
675 B	Blown or pressed glass, marked:		
675 B 1	Opaque	*Ad val.*	200%
675 B 2	Polished, cut, engraved, painted, gilt, silvered or otherwise decorated	*Ad val.*	225%
675 C	Combined with other materials	*Ad val.*	225%
	Note: Glass articles mentioned under No. 675 if gold or silver rimmed will not be considered as gold plated or silver plated and will be subject to unworked glassware tariffs.		
676	Bottles and other insulating receptacles; bottles and flasks encased in leather, felt, metal, etc.:		
676 A	Thermos flasks	Kilo	10
676 B	Bottles and flasks encased in leather, felt, metal, etc.	Kilo	10
678	Glass for watches and clocks:		
678 A	For pocket, wrist and similar watches	Kilo	20
678 B	Other	Kilo	10
	Note: Spectacle and protective mask glasses and concave glasses for frames, medallions, etc., come under No. 678, but prepared glasses for all other eye-glasses whether medical or ordinary, coloured or colourless, will fall under 908.		
679	Small glassware (glass beads, artificial precious stones, luster drops and the like); glasswool:		
679 A	Spun-glass and glasswool	Kilo	10
679 B	Luster drops	Kilo	100
679 C	Others	Kilo	100
681 B	Artificial eyes for doll and fur making	Kilo	200
	CHAPTER XV BASE METALS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREOF *General Notes:* (1) By alloy it is meant the mixture of metals by fusion. An alloy of two base metals is classified under the metal which predominates by weight in the mixture; an alloy of several base metals is classified under the metal which predominates by weight over any other component. This rule, however, does not apply to crude ferro-alloys and cupro-alloys or to copper or tin solders. Alloys of copper or nickel, zinc copper and nickel, etc., are treated as nickel, when the proportion of nickel exceeds 10 per cent. (2) Failing an express stipulation of the contrary, articles composed of combinations of base metals or of base metals combined with any material other than precious metals, are classified according to the following rules: (a) Combinations of base metals, without other materials. Articles in which the total weight of iron, cast iron and steel exceeds the total weight of the metals classified under Sections 64 to 71 of Chapter XV are classified under Section 63 (Iron, Cast Iron and Steel). Where there is no preponderance of iron, cast iron and steel in the composition of the articles, or when non-ferrous metals exclusively are involved, the articles are classified under the ferrous metal which preponderates in the mixture. (b) Base metal combined with any material other than precious metals. Articles of base metals combined with non-metallic substances, not specially classified as such, shall be classified under Chapter XV provided the metals entering into their composition confer upon them predominately the character of articles of metal, whatever the actual proportion of the component materials. Such articles shall, in such cases, be classified in accordance with the rules laid down under (a) above. (3) Articles belonging to Chapter XV and classified under separate headings or sub-headings (according to whether they are worked or unworked) shall, where the process undergoing is not exactly defined, and in the absence of special provisions to the contrary, be deemed to be: (A) Unworked, in the case of crude products of casting, forging, drawing, stamping, or pressing, not having undergone further processing. The following processes will not cause the articles to be regarded as worked: removal by rough paring, or grinding, or with a hammer, chisel or file, of burrs, fins, seams or other casting or stamping flaws, cutting-off of dead beads or defective ends, ordinary cleaning by sand blast, coarse roughing down, scraping or picking, solely to ascertain the absence of defects in the articles, the presence of rough coats of graphite, oil, tar, red lead, asphalt and the like, obviously intended to protect the articles from rust or other oxidation or the presence of ordinary inscriptions, trade or other marks, whether cast, stamped, punched, printed, etc.		

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Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Commercial Benefit Tax (*In Rials unless otherwise shown*)
	(B) Worked, in the case of articles which in addition to processes mentioned under (A) have also been subject to further treatment. The following articles in particular are regarded as worked: articles curved, bent, bored, milled, drilled, threaded, shaped, riveted, screwed, or consisting of parts assembled in any way; filed, turned, planed, smoothed on the wheel or with emery, polished, blued, bronzed, painted, varnished, lacquered, enamelled, oxidized, coated with base metals, or alloys thereof, plated, gilt, silvered, platinum coated, painted or made rustless by any process other than the rough coating referred to in (A) above. The term worked used in some parts of this Section included articles on which one or several of the following operations have been performed: Curved, bent, bored, milled, threaded, consisting of parts assembled in any manner, filed, turned, planed, sharpened on the wheel or with emery, moulded, stamped plus additional work.		
	NOTE: On articles mentioned under Chapter XV if worked and imported as per paragraph (B) above if its work is not specifically mentioned in the Tariff, in the following cases in addition to the designated Customs duties the following sur-tax shall also be collected:		
	A. Gilt and platinum coated, the specified duty plus 70%.		
	B. Silvered or silver-coated, the specified duty plus 70%.		
	C. Nickel coated, chrome-coated, specified duty plus 50%.		
	D. Enamelled, the specified duty plus 40%.		
	E. Coated with semi-precious metals the specified duty plus 30%.		
	F. Articles riveted, turned, threaded, lacquered, varnished, painted, the specified duty plus 15%.		
	Remarks: Goods which may come under two or several headings aforementioned are subject to the higher or highest surtax.		
	NOTE: Only metals and articles made thereof which pay duty according to weight or number are subject to surtax specified in paragraph 4 above.		
	SECTION 63 – IRON, CAST IRON, STEEL		
696	Cast iron, unworked	Kilo	0·5
697	Ferro-alloys, in an unworked state	Kilo	0·1
699	Iron and steel, unworked, in loops, puddle balls, blocks or ingots and in similar unworked state	Kilo	0·1
700	Iron and steel simply roughed out (blooms, billets and flats)	Kilo	0·1
701	Iron and steel in bars, hot- or cold-rolled, or circular, square or rectangular section and the like:		
701-1	Iron or steel bars	Kilo	0·5
701-2	Iron or steel rods	Kilo	0·5
701-3	Iron or steel blooms	Kilo	0·5
701-4	Iron or steel beams	Kilo	0·5
701-5	Iron or steel circular sections	Kilo	0·5
701-6	Iron or steel semi-circular sections	Kilo	0·5
701-7	Iron or steel triangular sections	Kilo	0·5
701-8	Iron or steel rectangular sections	Kilo	0·5
701-9	Iron or steel hexagonal sections	Kilo	0·5
701-10	Iron or steel profiles	Kilo	0·5
701-11	Iron or steel shapes (other)	Kilo	0·5
702	Iron and steel wire, plain, with a diameter of:		
702 A	½ mm. and under	Kilo	0·5
702 B	Over ½ mm. to 10 mm.	Kilo	0·5
703	Iron or steel sheets or plates unworked	Kilo	0·5
704	Iron or steel sheets or plates worked on the surface:		
704 A	Polished (black iron)	Kilo	0·5
704 B	Zinc coated or lead coated galvanized tin coated:		
704 B 1	Iron or steel coated with zinc or lead	Kilo	0·5
704 B 2	Iron or steel coated with tin (tin plate)	Kilo	0·5
704 C	Covered or plated with other metals, nickel-plated, chrome-plated	Kilo	1
704 D	Enamelled, varnished, lacquered, printed, etc.	Kilo	1
705	Iron or steel sheets and plates other than those specified under Items 703 and 704	Kilo	1
706	Iron or steel hoops	Kilo	0·5
707	Special steels:		
707 C	In bars	Kilo	0·5
707 D	Wire	Kilo	0·5
707 E	Sheets	Kilo	0·5
707 F	Hoops	Kilo	0·5
708	Pipes and pipe joints: cast iron:		
708 A	Pipe – cast iron	Kilo	1
708 B	Joints – cast iron	Kilo	1·5
709	Tubes and pipes of iron or steel, straight, and of uniform thickness, unworked, of all kinds	Kilo	0·5
710	Tubes and pipes of iron or steel, of special shape or unworked:		
710 A	Hardened, not otherwise processed, with or without joints	Kilo	0·5
710 B	Of special shape	Kilo	0·5
710 C	Varnished, enamelled or with internal or external protective lining (except insulated tubes for electricity) or otherwise superficially worked, even if plated with zinc, lead, tin or aluminium	Kilo	0·5
710 D	Pipes (coated with nickel or chrome)	Kilo	1
711	Tubes and pipes of iron or steel strips of any kind whether or not soft-soldered, including specified shapes and joints, plain or coloured, oil painted, varnished, coated with non-precious metals:		
711 A	Plain or coloured	Kilo	1
711 B	Oil painted, varnished, enamelled	Kilo	2
711 C	Coated with non-precious metals	Kilo	3
712	Joints and flanges for tubing and piping	Kilo	1
713	Iron and steel rails for railways whether or not perforated or curved	Kilo	0·3
714	Iron or steel sleepers (ties) for railways	Kilo	0·3
715	Fishplates, bedplates, clips, gauge plates and bars for lying or fixing rails, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron	Kilo	0·3
716	Switches, frog-points, track crossing and points, switch rods, rack railways and portable tracks of iron, cast iron, steel or malleable cast iron, for railways and tramways	Kilo	0·5
717	Axles, wheel rims and centres, wheels and sets of wheels of iron, cast iron, steel for railways and tramway rolling stock	Kilo	0·5
718	Vehicle axles and parts thereof of iron, cast iron, steel excluding axles for railway and tramway rolling stock, motor cars and cycles	Kilo	0·5
719	Metallic structures and their finished or processed parts, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron, such as bridge sections, girders, marquees, roofs, etc., whether or not with fittings in other materials	Kilo	2
	NOTE: Iron or steel doors, windows and shutters are non-authorized.		
720	Tanks, tubs, vats and other large receptacles without mechanical device, of sheet iron or steel plates of a capacity over 300 litres	Kilo	0·5
721	Casks and drums of sheet iron or steel of a capacity exceeding 50 litres	Kilo	11·5
722	Containers of iron or steel, unwelded, for compressed or liquefied gases	Kilo	0·5
723	Cables, cordage and plaited bands of iron or steel wire	Kilo	0·5
724	Barbed wire of iron or steel	Kilo	0·5
725	Wire netting and fencing, latticed work and trellis, of iron or steel; expanded metal of sheet iron or steel:		
725 A	Wire netting:		
725 A 1	With finely meshed fibres for sieves and window nettings	Kilo	2
725 A 2	With large holes for riddles, etc.	Kilo	1
725 B	Latticed iron or steel sheets	Kilo	0·5
726	Chains and parts thereof, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron (excluding chains for ornament specified under Item 819):		
726 A	Sprocket (roller chains)	Kilo	1
726 B	Link chains for bicycles		Exempt
726 C	Other chains the weight of each metre is:		
726 C 1	500 gr. and under	Kilo	3
726 C 2	Over 500 gr. to 1 kilo	Kilo	1
726 C 3	Over 1 kilo to 3 kilos	Kilo	0·5
726 C 4	Over 3 kilos	Kilo	0·5
727	Tacks, nails, cramps, and hooks, of iron or steel:		
727 A	Nails of unforged or steel wires with the length of:		
727 A 1	3 cm. and under	Kilo	10
727 A 2	Over 3 cm.	Kilo	6
727 B	Nails for shoeing animals	Kilo	2
727 C	Forged or stamped cramps	Kilo	2
727 D	Decoration of ornamental nails for furniture, saddlery and the like	Kilo	5
727 E	Others:		
727 E 1	Drawing pins and pins used for bookbinding with coating of non-precious metals	Kilo (with box)	5
727 E 2	Heel-pieces, etc.		Exempt
727 E 3	Others	Kilo (with box)	15
728	Rivets (except those falling under 818), cotter-pin, pegs, or keys unthreaded, bolts and nuts, washers including spring washer, of iron or steel	Kilo (with box)	1
729	Bolts and screwmakers' wares, threaded, such as screws, bolts, ring-bolts, coach screws, nuts, hook screws, etc.:		
729 A	Screws, nails, of iron and steel, for rail-laying	Kilo	0·5
729 B	Screws and nuts, threaded hooks, etc., of steel and iron	Kilo	1
731	Pins of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified or included, plain or coloured, lacquered, or oil painted, varnished, enamelled or coated with non-precious metals:		
731 A	Ordinary pins and safety pins:		
731 A 1	Ordinary pins	Kilo (with wrapper)	2
731 A 2	Safety pins	Kilo (with wrapper)	2
731 B	Hair pins and curling pins	Kilo (with wrapper)	10
732	Springs of iron and steel:		
732 A	Single or multiple flat springs for vehicles		Exempt

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Iran (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Commercial Benefit Tax (*In Rials unless otherwise shown*)
732 B	Tubular springs for automotives	Kilo	2
732 C	Spiral for furniture and beds	Kilo	1
732 D	Other springs not mentioned elsewhere	Kilo	2
733	Locks, padlocks and parts thereof, including their keys, of iron, cast iron or steel:		
733-1	Locks	*Ad val.*	10%
733-2	Spring locks	*Ad val.*	10%
733-3	Padlocks	*Ad val.*	10%
	NOTE: Item 733 also includes locks and padlocks some parts of which are made of copper, bronze, nickel, etc., provided the iron, cast iron or steel parts be heavier in materials than other metal worked therein.		
734	Fittings and mountings not elsewhere specified or mentioned, of cast iron, iron, steel, or malleable cast iron, for furniture, doors, windows, venetian blinds, carriages, saddlery and strips:		
734 A	Simply worked	Kilo	10
734 B	Polished, painted, varnished, lacquered, enamelled, coated or plated with other base metals	Kilo	15
734 C	With parts made of other base metals or of non-metals	Kilo	25
734 D	Silvered, gilt, chased or otherwise ornamented	Kilo	50
735	Stoves, heaters, kitchen ranges, cookers (non-electrical) and parts thereof, in cast iron, iron, steel, plain or coloured or lacquered or oil painted, varnished or enamelled, coated with non-precious metals:		
735 B	Metals other than cast iron:		
735 B 1	Stove (heater). *Note:* The import of ready-made stove parts is authorized on payment of Customs duty and Rls. 100 per kilo as Commercial Benefit Tax. Unprepared stove parts fall under appropriate tariff numbers according to the kind of goods.		
735 B 2	Ordinary kerosene cooking range.		
735 B 3	Gas range.		
735 B 4	Other equipment. *Note:* Imports of ready-made parts of goods under 735 B 2, 3, and 4 is authorized on payment of Customs duty and Rls. 120 per kilo as C.B.T. Unprepared parts fall under appropriate tariff numbers according to the kind of goods.		
736	Boilers for central heating and parts thereof in cast iron, iron or steel:		
736-1	Boilers and parts, cast iron	Kilo	2
736-2	Boilers and parts, iron and steel	Kilo	2
738	Safes of all kinds, reinforced doors and compartments for bank strong rooms; safety boxes and chests of iron or steel:		
738 A	Strong boxes of all kinds, reinforced doors and compartments for banks	Kilo	20
738 B	Safety boxes and chests, etc.	Kilo	20
739	Furniture and parts thereof, of iron, cast iron or steel tubing:		
739 A	Special furniture for surgery and dentistry		Exempt
739 B	Others	*Ad val.*	150%
740	Kitchen and other utensils for domestic uses, of sheet iron or sheet steel not elsewhere specified or included:		
740 A	Of unworked sheet	Kilo	8
740 B	Polished	Kilo	10
740 C	Tinned, zinc-coated, lead-coated, painted, varnished or lacquered	Kilo	10
740 D	Enamelled	Kilo	10
740 E	Others	Kilo	10
741	Spades, shovels, picks, mattocks, hoes, forks and rakes:		
741-1	Spades, shovels and hoes	Kilo	2
741-2	Picks and mattocks	Kilo	2
741-3	Forks and rakes	Kilo	2
742	Axes, hatchets and billhooks	Kilo	3
743	Scythes and sickles, hay or straw cutters	Kilo	2
744	Sledgehammers and anvils, chip-axes and hammers:		
744 A	Sledgehammers and anvils	Kilo	1
744 B	Chip-axes and hammers	Kilo	2
752	Casting not elsewhere specified or included:		
752 A	Unworked	Kilo	1
752 B	Simply worked	Kilo	2
752 C	Otherwise worked	Kilo	3
753	Articles of iron or steel wire, not elsewhere specified or included *Note:* Commercial Benefit Tax on all types of weights (scales, etc.) is Rls. 5 per kilo.	Kilo	3
754	Articles of sheet iron or sheet steel, not elsewhere specified or included:		
754 A	Of unworked sheet	Kilo	2
754 B	Polished, tinned, zinc-coated, lead-coated, painted, varnished or lacquered	Kilo	3
754 C	Enamelled, and others *Note:* Commercial Benefit Tax on ordinary iron boxes or suitcases under Tariff No. 754 is Rls. 40 per kilo.	Kilo	5
755	Articles of iron or steel not elsewhere specified or included:		
755 A	Unworked	Kilo	2
*755 B	Polished, tinned, zinc-coated, lead-coated, painted, varnished or lacquered	Kilo	3
*755 C	Enamelled and others	Kilo	5
755 C (a, b and c)	Stirrup, bridle, sole-pieces, and two-pronged tacks	Kilo	40
	* *Except those under No.* 754.		

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Commercial Benefit Tax (*In Rials unless otherwise shown*)
	SECTION 64 – COPPER		
	NOTE: Copper alloys and other ordinary metal alloys (brass, bronze, etc.) are considered as copper unless mixed with nickel in which case when the percentage of nickel exceeds 10% the alloy will be considered as nickel.		
757	Copper bars and wire with cross sections of:		
757 A	½ mm. and under	Kilo	2
757 B	Over ½ mm.	Kilo	1
758	Copper sheets, slabs and leaves (thin leaves excluded) of square or rectangular shape	Kilo	5
759	Thin leaves of copper (not thicker than 0·25 mm.):		
759 A	Imitation gold (foil)	*Ad val.*	10%
759 B	Others *Note:* By thin copper foils is meant those with not more than 25 mm. thickness.	Kilo	5
760	Copper tubes and pipes	Kilo	2
762	Unworked pieces of copper: cast stamped or forged, in sheets cut other than at right angles, without other processing, in sheets simply pressed	Kilo	2
763	Tanks, tubs and other large receptacles, without mechanical device, of copper	Kilo	5
765	Wire netting, lattice work and trellis of copper wire; cloth and netting for machinery	Kilo	5
766	Nails, tacks and rivets (with the exception of those falling under 818), screws, bolts, pins, washers, screw-nuts, ring bolts, threaded shanks and the like of copper:		
766 A	Pins used for book-binding, plain or coated with non-precious metals	Kilo (with box)	5
766 B	Others	Kilo	5
767	Copper locks, padlocks, and parts thereof, copper fittings, not elsewhere specified or included, for furniture, doors, windows, shutters, venetian blinds, carriages, saddlery, trunks, boxes and similar articles:		
767 A	Locks, padlocks, and parts thereof, including keys:		
767 A 1	Locks, parts thereof and keys	*Ad val.*	10%
767 A 2	Spring locks and keys	*Ad val.*	10%
767 A 3	Padlocks and keys	*Ad val.*	10%
767 B	Fittings:		
767 B 1	Gilt, silvered or plated with precious metals	Kilo	15
767 B 2	Others	Kilo	10
769	Copper articles not elsewhere specified or included:		
769	Plain, gold- or silver-plated or coated with precious metals, polished, lead-coated, zinc-coated, tin-coated, enamelled, varnished, and others	*Ad val.*	20%
	SECTION 65 – NICKEL		
771	Rolled, drawn and hammered nickel:		
771 A	Bars and wire:		
771 A 2	Plated with precious metals, or non-precious metals, lacquered, enamelled, coloured	*Ad val.*	5%
771 B	Sheets, slabs and leaves of square or rectangular shape:		
771 B 1	Simply rolled or hammered	Kilo	3
771 B 2	Plated with precious metals or non-precious metals, lacquered, enamelled, coloured	*Ad val.*	5%
771 C	Tubes and pipes:		
771 C 1	Simply rolled or hammered	Kilo	3
771 C 2	Plated with precious metals or non-precious metals, lacquered, coloured, enamelled	*Ad val.*	5%
772	Unworked pieces of nickel, cast, stamped or forged, in sheets cut other than at right angles, without other processing in sheets simply pressed	Kilo	3
773	Nickel articles not elsewhere specified or included	*Ad val.*	10%
	SECTION 66 – ALUMINIUM		
775	Aluminium bars and wire:		
775 A	Simply rolled or drawn	Kilo	0·5
775 B	Plated with precious metals or non-precious metals, enamelled, coloured, lacquered	*Ad val.*	5%
776	Sheets, slabs and leaves of aluminium (thin sheets excepted) of square or rectangular shape:		
776 A	Plain	Kilo	1
776 B	Bent, corrugated, grooved, stamped or pierced	Kilo	1
776 C	Enamelled, coloured, lacquered, or coated with precious or non-precious metals	*Ad val.*	5%
777	Thin leaves of aluminium, cut in shapes other than right-angled:		
777 A	In aluminium sheets with paper lining whether pasted or not	Kilo	2
777 B	Aluminium sheets without paper lining, of not more than 0·1 mm. thickness NOTE: Aluminium sheets are those not more than 1/10th mm. thick. Aluminium sheets pasted on paper shall be considered as thin sheets, irrespective of thickness. Aluminium sheets with paper lining whether pasted or not shall be subject to Customs by weight of sheets plus paper lining.	Kilo	5
778	Tubes and pipes of aluminium	Kilo	2
779	Granulated aluminium, pellets, flakes:		
779 A	Fine powder aklil		Exempt
779 B	Others	Kilo	2

Iran (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Commercial Benefit Tax (*In Rials unless otherwise shown*)
780	Unworked pieces of aluminium:		
	Cast, stamped or forged, in sheets, cut otherwise than at right angles, without other processing, in sheets simply pressed	Kilo	15
781	Tanks, tuns and other large receptacles, without mechanical device	Kilo	2
782	Kitchen and other utensils for domestic uses, of aluminium, not elsewhere specified or included	Kilo	20
784	Aluminium articles not elsewhere specified or included, plain, painted, varnished, enamelled, or coated with non-precious metals, designed or printed:		
784 A	Nails, rivets, screws, bolts and the like	Kilo	5
784 B	Capsules and screws, caps for bottles, etc.	Kilo	20
784 C	Tubes for holding paints and other products	Kilo	10
784 D	Others (excluding operation tables and therapeutical chairs (as certified by the Ministry of Health) which are exempt from Commercial Benefit Tax)	*Ad val.*	40%
	SECTION 67 – LEAD		
786	Rolled or drawn lead:		
786 A	Bars and wire	Kilo	1
786 B	Slabs and sheets of any thickness of square or rectangular shape	Kilo	1
787	Lead tubes and pipes	Kilo	1
788	Unworked pieces of lead, cast, stamped or pressed; slabs and sheets cut other than at right angles, without other processing	Kilo	1
789	Lead articles not elsewhere specified or included, plain, painted, enamelled, engraved, printed or coated with non-precious metals:		
789A	Capsules for bottles, etc.	Kilo	5
789B	Tubes for holding paints and other products	Kilo	5
789C	Others	*Ad val.*	10%
	SECTION 68 – ZINC		
791	Rolled or drawn zinc, sheet slab, leaves or tubes:		
791A	Bars and wire;		
791A1	Simply rolled or drawn	Kilo	1
791A2	Plated with precious metals or non-precious metals, enamelled, coloured, lacquered	*Ad val.*	5%
791B	Sheets, slabs and leaves, square or rectangular shape:		
791B1	Simply rolled	Kilo	1
791B2	Bent, corrugated, turned with design, stamped or pierced	Kilo	1
791B3	Polished, enamelled, coloured, lacquered, coated with precious and non-precious metals	*Ad val.*	10%
791C	Tubes and pipes:		
791C1	Plain	Kilo	2
791C2	Worked, enamelled, coated, lacquered, or coated with precious and non-precious metals	*Ad val.*	5%
792	Unworked pieces of zinc: cast, stamped or forged, in sheets cut other than at right angles, without other processing	Kilo	2
793	Zinc articles not elsewhere specified or included	*Ad val.*	10%
	SECTION 69 – TIN		
795	Rolled, drawn or hammered tin, bars and wire, sheets, leaves and slabs (thin leaves excepted), square or rectangular shape, tubes	Kilo	2
796	Thin leaves of tin, whether cut at right angles or otherwise	Kilo	3
797	Tin solder, whether or not alloyed with lead in any proportion, in bars, rods, plates, etc.	Kilo	2
798	Unworked pieces of tin: cast, stamped or forged, in sheets cut other than at right angles, without other processing in sheets simply stamped	Kilo	3
799	Tin articles not elsewhere specified or included, plain, painted, varnished, enamelled, or coated with non-precious metals, printed or designed:		
799 A	Capsules for bottles, etc.	Kilo	5
799 B	Tubes for holding paints, etc.	Kilo	5
799 C	Others	*Ad val.*	10%
	SECTION 70 – OTHER BASE METALS AND ALLOYS THEREOF		
801	Metals and alloys, not elsewhere specified or included, in rods, bars, wire filament, leaves, sheets, tubes and other articles:		
801 A	Rods and bars and wire	Kilo	2
801 B	Sheets, leaves and slabs	Kilo	2
801 C	Tubes and pipes	Kilo	2
	SECTION 71 – MISCELLANEOUS WARES MADE OF BASE METAL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED		
802	Table knives, non-folding:		
802 A	One piece, wholly of metal, finished or otherwise	Kilo	5
802 B	Others:		
802 B1	With handles of wood	Kilo	5
802 B2	With handles of base metal, ordinary	Kilo	5
802 B3	With handles or blades of base metal plated with precious metals, or with fittings of precious metals with ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell handles, with handles of materials other than precious metals	Kilo	15
803	Knives, non-folding, for kitchen or professional use and others:		
803-1	For kitchen	Kilo	2
804	Clasp knives, jack knives and pocket knives:		
804 A	With wooden handles:		
804 A1	Clasp knives	Kilo	5
804 A2	Pocket knives and jack knives	Kilo	5
804 B	With base metal handles:		
804 B1	Folding knives	Kilo	15
804 B2	Pocket knives and jack knives	Kilo	15
804 C	With handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell, or with base metal plated or rolled in or decorated with precious metals:		
804 C1	Folding knives, as above	Kilo	20
804 C2	Pocket knives, as above	Kilo	20
804 D	Others	Kilo	15
	Note: the import of spring knives is prohibited.		
807	Scissors and blades thereof, finished or unfinished	Kilo	10
808	Secateurs, clippers, sheats, hair clippers and other cutlery articles not elsewhere specified or included and parts thereof:		
808 A	Secateurs	Kilo	5
808 C	Other cutlery articles:		
808 C1	Pencil sharpeners and blades thereof	Kilo	10
808 C2	Desk knives, paper knives, etc.	Kilo	10
808 C2	Can and bottle openers	Kilo	5
808 C3-1	Nail files, nail cutters and other tools, manicure and pedicure, in boxes, bags, etc.	Kilo	100
808 C3-2	Without cases	Kilo	50
	Note: Knives and scissors when parts of manicure and pedicure sets shall be subject to tariff on the set.		
808 C4	Eyelash curlers	*Ad val.*	50%
808 C4	Other cutlery articles	*Ad val.*	50%
809	Spoons and forks of all kinds:		
809 A	Wholly of metal, one piece, whether finished or not:		
809 A1	Ordinary metals	Kilo	5
809 A2	Ordinary metals plated with or rolled in precious metals	Kilo	10
809 B	Others:		
809 B1	With wooden handles	Kilo	5
809 B2	With handles of base metal	Kilo	5
809 B3	With handles of base metals, plated or decorated with precious metals, and/or with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell, with handles of materials other than precious metals	Kilo	30
810	Articles for table use, not elsewhere specified or included, of base metal with or without fittings or parts made of other materials:		
810-1	Ordinary enamelware for table use	Kilo	15
810-2	Others, even plated with or rolled in precious metal	*Ad val.*	150%

O.E.C.D. Report on European Chemical Industry

'The Chemical Industry in Europe, 1960-61', published by O.E.C.D., analyses the supply and demand, employment, investment, and the trend of prices and international trade both for Europe as a whole and for 15 individual Member countries of the organization. Three detailed studies are also included for petroleum chemicals, dye-stuffs and plastic materials, as well as statistical annexes on production and trade. Inquiries about copies should be addressed to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Technical Information, 2 rue Andre-Pascal, Paris, 16e.

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1. KLM serves sixty-eight countries throughout the world; with a famous reputation for flights that depart on time and arrive on time. KLM all-cargo services operate from London, Manchester (in co-operation with BEA and Aer Lingus) and Glasgow.

2. At airports throughout the world, KLM maintains its own staff of cargo experts. They ensure that all goods get a quick getaway and arrive 'factory-bright' at their destination.

3. KLM operates road services for the collection and delivery of air freight in most countries. Skilled staff handle export and import documentation and customs formalities.

4. The cabin of a KLM DC-7F freighter has enlarged double-doors to facilitate the loading of bulky cargo; specially strengthened patent floors for heavy loads; and a capacity of 5504 cubic feet. Each DC-7F carries 15 tons of cargo.

5. Thanks to the KLM cargo services which link the capitals of Europe *every* night, you can obtain your favourite newspaper by breakfast-time at any of the leading hotels on the Continent.

6. KLM Transatlantic freighters serve the North American continent every day. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays through-flights operate from London.

7. Manufacturers get the benefit of KLM's specialised handling and know-how; *through lower insurance rates for all types of cargo.*

8. KLM offers attractive discounts for large consignments to the U.S.A.: up to 66⅔% saving on normal rates.

9. Electronic equipment, motor-car spares, textiles, radio parts, machinery and many other types of goods are carried by KLM freighters at special, low 'commodity rates'. Manufacturers consigning their products regularly by air are invited to enquire whether a commodity rate can be filed for their particular class of goods.

10. For awkward and bulky machinery, ships' spares, oil drilling equipment, etc., KLM operates special charter flights at surprisingly economical rates. KLM has recently flown complete electronic computers, valued at £150,000 each, across the Atlantic.

11. KLM offers the services of cargo and packaging experts when special consignments are involved. Many major industrial organisations call in KLM when tricky freight problems arise.

12. KLM was one of the pioneers in transporting bloodstock by air. KLM cargo experts have developed special stalls in which valuable thoroughbreds can travel comfortably and relaxed across the Atlantic. KLM even has its own grooms to travel with the racehorses.

13. At Schipol Airport KLM maintains an Animal Hotel in which every type of livestock from elephants to tropical fish can be accommodated during stop-overs. KLM carries more animals than any other airline.

14. KLM has a famous reputation for their skilful handling of art treasures. More than £750,000 worth of paintings were flown across the Atlantic for the Beaverbrook Foundation.

15. KLM assisted in saving the entire Egyptian cotton crop for 1961 by flying to Cairo 1,000 tons of insecticide from U.S.A. and Europe to counteract the attack of a pest disease. *This was the biggest freight charter in civil aviation history.*

16. From London Airport KLM all-cargo services depart at 0125 hrs. every weekday except Monday; at 0530 hrs. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; at 1700 hrs. every Thursday and Friday; and at 2015 hrs. every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. As well, cargo is carried on all KLM passenger services, which depart every hour during the day.

17. From Manchester KLM, in co-operation with BEA and Aer Lingus, operates all-cargo flights every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

18. From Glasgow (Prestwick) KLM operates regular cargo flights: east-bound to Europe and beyond; west-bound to North America. These are in addition to KLM's DC-7C and DC-8 passenger/cargo services.

For further information about KLM's freight services, contact your Cargo Agent or post this coupon to: KLM Air Freight Centre, 67 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

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LEBANON

Importation of Plate-Glass

THE LEBANESE Minister of National Economy has decided that as from February 10, 1962, importers shall be granted licences for the importation of quantities of plate-glass equivalent only to one sixth of the total quantity of plate-glass they purchased from the national factory and imported from abroad, during one complete year. This amount will be calculated from official documents.

The year which shall be taken as the basis for calculating the imported quantity will be the year ending July 28, 1960, the date when glass items were subjected to the licence system. The period which shall be taken as the basis for calculating the quantity purchased from the factory is the twelve months after July 28, 1960.

Customs Duty Exemptions

THE LEBANESE Authorities have decreed that a measure of exemption from Customs duties shall be given to the following products and equipment when imported by hotels:

(1) Building materials, sanitary ware, heat-resisting insulating glass, sliding doors and their components.
(2) Central heating, air-conditioning, refrigeration, telephone and lighting equipment; electrical equipment for the connection, disconnection, protection and division of the electric current; insulated electrical cables and wires; and electrical fans.
(3) Kitchen equipment; equipment and apparatus used for making coffee and ice-cream; sink accessories and appliances; and washing and drying equipment.
(4) All kinds of tableware, kitchenware and ash-trays provided that the name of the hotel is printed on them;
(5) Pianos, television sets and radio receivers.
(6) Teleprinters, duplicating machines and clocking-in machines.
(7) Automatic electric lifts including escalators.
(8) Fixtures and fittings for swimming pools; theatre equipment.
(9) Steel cabinets and safes.
(10) Ornamental drawings and artificial flowers.
(11) Deodorisation equipment; garbage and foul water treatment equipment.
(12) Sanitary fittings, including rubber or plastic mats, bearing the name of the hotel.
13) Rubber mattresses and pillows of latex or feather, provided that they bear the name of the hotel.
(14) Sheets and towels made of pure linen, provided that they bear the name of the hotel.
(15) Blankets made of wool or nylon; carpets.
(16) Plastic curtains or curtains made of plastic coated textiles.

The Higher Customs Council shall fix the amount of goods which may be imported duty-free, according to the size and importance of the hotel.

Removal of Some Goods from Import Licensing System

THE LEBANESE Authorities have decided that the following goods shall be removed from the import licensing system, and that they may now be imported without restriction:

(1) Coffee (Customs Tariff No. 09.01).
(2) Nitrogenous mineral or chemical fertilizers (Customs Tariff No. 31.02).
(3) Phosphate mineral or chemical fertilizers (Customs Tariff No. 31.03).
(4) Potassic mineral or chemical fertilizers (Customs Tariff No. 31.04).
(5) Other fertilizers (Customs Tariff No. 31.05).
(6) Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weedkillers, anti-sprouting products and similar products (Customs Tariff No. 38.11-a).
(7) Katrani and plane timber of a circumference exceeding 40 centimetres, which is not suitable for national industry (Customs Tariff No. 44.03-c).
(8) Newsprint (Customs Tariff No. 48.01-c).
(9) Jute (Customs Tariff No. 57.10).
(10) New jute sacks and bags (Customs Tariff No. 62.03-a).
(11) Sesame oil (Tehineh) (Customs Tariff No. 15.07-B/7).
(12) Cork soles for shoes (Customs Tariff No. 64.05-B).
(13) Special furniture designed for radio and television sets (Customs Tariff No. 85-15-C), and special furniture designed for sewing machines (Customs Tariff No. 84.41).

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2528.

MOROCCO

Customs Tariff Modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of April 20, 1962, published an announcement to the effect that the Customs duties levied on importation into Morocco of the under-noted animals are modified as shown:

Tariff No.	Description	Tariffs	
		General Tariff	Working Tariff
01-01	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:		
	A. Horses:		
	1. Thoroughbred breeding horses (a)	10	Ex.
	2. For slaughter	25	25
	3. Others:		
	(a) Racehorses, less than 6 years old, limited to an annual quota of 20 head, according to the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Finance on the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture	25	10
	(b) Others	25	25
	B. Asses:		
	1. Domestic breeds:		
	(a) Thoroughbred breeding asses (a)	10	Ex.
	(b) Others	25	25
	2. Others	25	25
	C. Mules and hinnies:		
	1. Domestic breeds	25	25
	2. Others	25	25

(a) Pure-bred breeding animals are admitted free of duty under the conditions fixed by decree of the Ministry of Agriculture in agreement with the Minister of National Economy (Under-Secretary of State for Finance). Two Ministerial decrees, of August 16, 1957, set forth the conditions to be complied with in order that breeding animals may benefit from the preferential rates.

(*Continued on page* 1179)

Economic Survey of Greece

'Greece' is the title of the latest economic survey issued by the O.E.C.D. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. 3s.

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Morocco (*Continued*)

The Moroccan *Bulletin Officiel* of April 27, 1962, published the following modifications:

Tariff No.	Description	Tariffs	
		General	Working
40-13	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves) for all purposes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber:		
	A. Constituting special equipment for all trades	60	30
	B. Others	100	60
42-03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of leather substitutes:		
	A. Constituting special equipment for all trades	60	30
	B. Others	100	60
43-01	Raw furskins	20	10
43-02	Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in sheets, bags, squares, crosses or similar, pieces or cuttings not worked:		
	A. Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in sheets, bags, squares, crosses or similar	60	35
	B. Pieces or cuttings not worked	60	25
43-03	Furskins, worked or made up:		
	A. Clothing and clothing accessories	100	60
	B. Articles for technical use	100	35
	C. Others	100	35
43-04	Artificial furskins, made up or not:		
	A. In pieces, bands, or worked articles (squares, sheets, etc.)	60	35
	B. Made up articles	100	60

The Fench text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

SYRIA

Classification of Goods Subject to Import Restrictions

THE SYRIAN Ministry of Economy has recently issued an Instruction which consolidates information about current import restrictions. Goods still subject to import restrictions are classified into four classes as follows:

(a) *Schedule I.* Prohibited.

(b) *Schedule II.* Suspended, or temporarily prohibited, imports.

(c) *Schedule III.* Imports subject to quota, and for which licences are granted according to instructions to be issued for each commodity. Since this schedule contains goods of special interest to British exporters (cars, television, bicycles, wool textiles, etc.), caution should be used in interpreting it. For the present at least it does *not* mean that quotas for these goods, in however small a quantity, are automatically available: it means only that they may be announced for this and that commodity at some as yet unspecified date in the future. For example, should the Syrian authorities decide to permit the importation of private motor cars, Syrian car-importers will be invited to apply for a share of the quota, which will be divided amongst them according to the average of their imports in recent years.

(d) *Schedule IV.* Imports admitted freely, but foreign exchange will not be made available by the Syrian Central Bank. Importers must pay for commodities in this Schedule from other sources, e.g., accounts held by them abroad.

Commodities listed in the Syrian Customs tariff and not specified in these Schedules can be imported freely, import licences being granted automatically and foreign exchange in principle being provided by the Central Bank. However, from time to time, when demand exceeds supply, some delay in the provision of foreign exchange must be expected.

In addition certain classes of goods are permitted unrestricted entry, but foreign exchange is not available. Examples of these goods are advertising material, samples, etc., goods required by the Diplomatic Corps, goods required by companies holding concessions to enable them to carry out their work.

Details of the nature of goods classified under the various schedules can be obtained from Room 809, Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 276 or 679.)

TUNISIA

Temporary Suspension of Duty on Sugar

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 8, 1962, published an announcement that refined cane sugar and beet sugar, crystallized or in powder, imported into Tunisia for the manufacture of lump sugar, is temporarily to be admitted free of duty.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Abolition of Preferential Duties

BY A DECREE published on March 18, 1962, any preferential customs tariff still in existence on the importation of foreign goods into the Somali Republic was repealed.

The English text of this decree may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Application for Increased Duty on Dried Milk

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received an application for increased duty on full cream dried milk when imported into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Federal Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. quoting reference C.R.E. 5312/62. The closing date for the receipt of such representations is June 22, 1962.

Further Application for Increased Duty

THE BRITISH TRADE Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that an application has been received by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for an increase in the Customs duty applicable to the following commodities:

(i) stainless steel steam jacketed pans; and

(ii) stainless steel vats and process tanks including stands therefor; being for industrial, mining and manufacturing purposes.

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Federal Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 5642/62. The closing date for the receipt of such representations by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry is June 29, 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application No. 302 published as Government Notice No. 347 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of May 11, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and industries has received an application for increased duty on **canned mushrooms.**

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 5399/62.

The List also included an application for the withdrawal of rebate facilities on:

(a) Calico, drill, twill and sateen for which provision is made under item 491 (1) (a) (vi); and

(b) drill, twill and sateen for which provision is made under item 493 (5) and (6).

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any United Kingdom interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African industries concerned which they would wish to lay before the South African Board of Trade and Industries, they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, as above, quoting reference C.R.E. 5542/62.

INDIA

Import Duties in 1962-63 Budget

THE NOTABLE provisions of the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance in the Indian Parliament on April 23, 1962, were for increases in taxes on companies, personal incomes, wealth tax; a change in the taxing of capital gains; some excise duties are revised, and certain customs duties are changed. The items which are to attract increased import duties are some iron and steel items (tractors, fittings for pipes and tubes, tin plates, steel ingots and manufactures n.e.s.). The increase on these items and on art silk yarn will be 5 per cent., but in the case of tin plates the increase will be only 2 per cent. An increase of 25 per cent. in duty on stainless-steel plates and sheets and rods and bars is also imposed. Copra will become subject to 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. duty in place of the former 15 per cent. standard and 5 per cent. preferential. It is also proposed to increase the duty on certain types of tools, including machine tools and agricultural implements, from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. The import duty on cars is increased from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. The specific duty of Rs. 6,000 is, however, being done away with. The export duty on tea is being reduced from 44 naye paise to 25 naye paise per kilogram. The full details of the changes in duty will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* when they have been gazetted.

Any inquiries about this notice should be made to: Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 4108, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Trafalgar 8855. Ext. 2309.

Import Policy for Drugs and Medicines for 1962-1963

UNDER Indian Public Notice No. 30 ITC (PN) 62 dated March 31, 1962 attention is drawn to List III of Appendix 19 to the Red Book for the year April 1962-March 1963 wherein the import policy for specified items of Drugs and Medicines has been indicated. The quota of 50 per cent. shown in column 3 against item No 42 – Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid and its salts) excluding preparations thereof, may be deemed to have been amended to read as 25 per cent. The remaining entries against this item will remain unchanged.

Tariff Commission Inquiries

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Bombay has reported by telegram that the Indian Tariff Commission has fixed the dates for the opening of inquiries into the following industries:

The sheet glass industry – June 5, 1962.

The non-ferrous metal industry – June 26, 1962.

Inquiries should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, The Board of Trade, Room 4110, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855. Ext. 2785.)

Import Duties Modified

UNDER GSR 443 (Customs 42) dated April 7, 1962, the Government of India exempts rayon cord falling under Item 53 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934 (32 of 1934), when imported into India for the manufacture of tyres from so much of the Customs duty as is in excess of Rs. 4·25 per kilogram.

PAKISTAN

Ban on Use of Bonus Vouchers

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Karachi has reported that the Central Government has banned the use of bonus vouchers for various items for which provision in the Industrial Investment Schedule has been completely committed or exceeded. The items for which provision in the schedule has been completely used either for the whole of Pakistan or in one of the two Wings is given below:

Steel production (new capacity for West Pakistan and East Pakistan); iron and steel re-rolling (balancing and modernization for East Pakistan); steel foundries (balancing and modernization for East Pakistan); G.I. Pipes (new capacity for West and East Pakistan); steel structural, steel doors, windows and frames, nuts, bolts and screw factory and building structurals and other metal building materials (new capacity for West Pakistan). Modern agricultural machinery and implements, including plant protection equipment and appliances (balancing and modernization for East Pakistan); tin containers and drums (new capacity for West Pakistan); razor blades (new capacity for West Pakistan); sewing machines (new capacity for West Pakistan); bicycles and parts (new capacity for West Pakistan); cold storage (new capacity for East Pakistan); polyethylene (new capacity for West Pakistan); soda ash, caustic soda by-products (new capacity for West and East Pakistan).

INDONESIA

Import and Foreign Exchange Control Regulations

DETAILS were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 22, 1961 (page 1286) of certain changes in the Indonesian import and foreign exchange regulations. Under these regulations, which are still current, imports are classified in two categories, viz (a) commodities essential to Indonesia's economy and (b) commodities which, although not essential, are nevertheless required. Goods classified in category (a) are subject to a price component levy varying between zero per cent. and 60 per cent.; this is based on the rupiah equivalent to the approved foreign exchange calculated on the c. and f. value.

Under a Government decree, mentioned in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 22, import permits may be issued for the importation of goods in both categories (a) and (b) to registered importers who hold foreign exchange which is not registered as foreign exchange holdings of the state. The issue of these permits will be discontinued as from July 1, 1962, and all transactions must be completed by January 1, 1963.

The Indonesian Government have recently introduced new import/export regulations which are intended to stimulate exports. Exporters will now receive foreign exchange permits (SIVAs) for 15 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of their exports. SIVAs may be freely negotiated (once only) through the foreign exchange banks and may be used for the importation of goods included in category (a) and for certain goods in category (b). Imports in category (b) are subject to a special levy of 65 rupiahs per U.S. dollar based on the c. and f. value.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, extension 372.)

Karachi Chamber of Commerce Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, covering the year ended December 31, 1960, is now available. Inquiries for copies should be addressed to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi.

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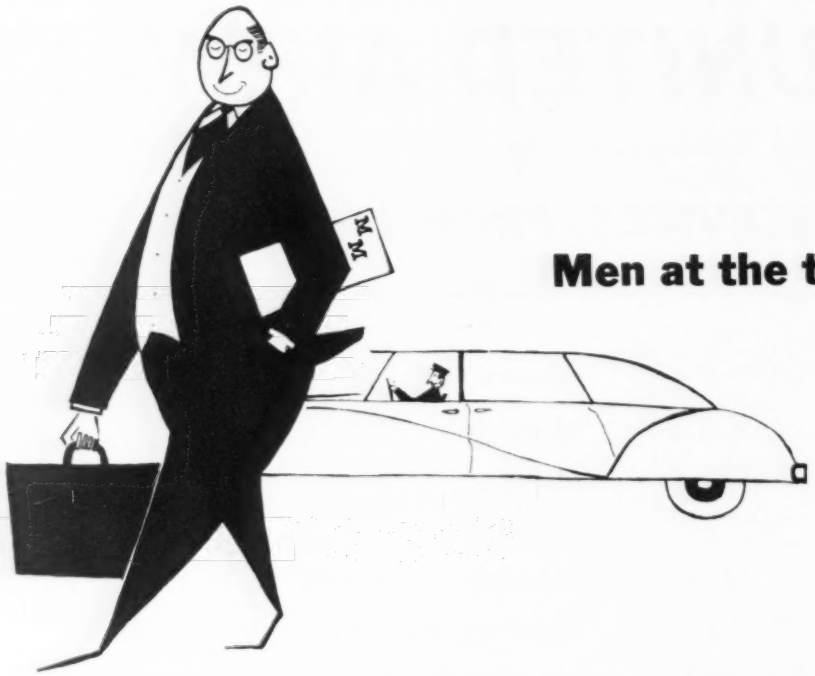
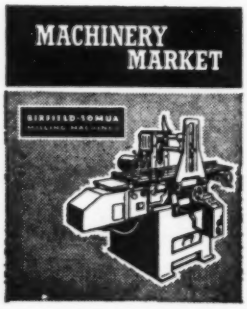


Men at the top

and men on the way up

need



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AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs duties by the Australian Customs Tariff Proposals which came into operation on May 11, 1962. (Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
179	Electrical machines and appliances:						
	[(B) (2) No paragraph]						
	(B) (2) (a) *Time switches, n.e.i.* *ad val.*	}	No change (Under Item 179 (B) (5))		{ Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) *Electrically operated thrusters n.e.i.* *ad val.*				Free	7½%	7½%
	(B) (5) Liquid slip regulators; [Electrically operated thrusters and time switches, not covered by Item 318 (E);] controls of the Scherbius, Kraemar, Ward Leonard or other similar types for motors exceeding 300 horsepower *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%		No change (Under new Items 179 (B) (2) (a) and (B) (2) (b) and Item 179 (B) (5))	
278	(A) (1) Bicarbonate of soda; [soda silicate] per ton	£1 10s. 0d.	£4	£4		Various (Under Item 278 (A) (1), and new Items 278 (A) (3) (a) and (A) (3) (b))	
	or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty.	12½%	37½% Primage duty	40%			
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(*A*) (3) *Sodium silicates:*						
	(*a*) *Metasilicates* *ad val.*	per ton £1 10s. 0d. *or ad val.* 12½% whichever returns the higher duty	£4	£4	25%	35%	37½%
	(*b*) *Other* *ad val.*		37½% Primage duty	40	Free	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	Exempt	5% (Under Item 278 (A) (1))	10%			
318	(E) Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor:						
	[(2) Other] *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%		No change (Under new Item 318 (E) (2) (b))	
	ad val.				22½%	30%	30%
	(2) (*a*) *Time of day synchronous motor time switches, with or without reserve spring mechanisms* *ad val.*	Free	7½% (Under former Item 318 (E) (2))	7½%	22½%	30%	30%
	(*b*) *Other* *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 318 (E) (2))		Free	7½%	7½%
319	(B) Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers including record players and tape decks with or without sound heads, viz.:						
	[(4) Automatic record changer mechanisms, with or without sound heads] *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%		No change (Under new Item 319 (D) (1))	
	(4) *No paragraph.*						
	(*D*) (*New sub-item*) *Parts for gramophones and other styli sound reproducers, viz.:*						
	(1) *Turntable mechanisms comprising essentially motor and mounting plate with or without turntable or speed change controller and including such mechanisms in which the pick-up arm is integrally incorporated in the mounting plate; turntables (separate):*						
	(*a*) *Of types exclusive to record changers* *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 319 (B) (4))		Free	12½%	12½%
	(*b*) *Other* *ad val.*	}			27½%	37½%	37½%
	(2) *Pick-up arms without pick-up heads* *ad val.*				Free	12½%	12½%
	(3) *Pick-up arms with pick-up heads:*						
	(*a*) *The head incorporating a diamond stylus* *ad val.*				Free	12½%	12½%
	(*b*) *Other:*						
	on the pick-up arm *ad val.*				Free	12½%	12½%
	and, on the pick-up head:						
	if for use as original equipment *ad val.*	27½%	60%	60%	Free	12½%	12½%
	or		(Under Item 319 (B) (5))				
	if for use otherwise than as original equipment *ad val.*				27½%	37½%	37½%
	(4) *Pick-up heads:*						
	(*a*) *Incorporating diamond styli* *ad val.*				Free	12½%	12½%
	(*b*) *Other:*						
	(1) *For use as original equipment* *ad val.*				Free	12½%	12½%
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*	}			27½%	37½%	37½%
409	[(A) Passengers' personal effects as prescribed by Departmental By-laws and subject to such conditions as are prescribed by Departmental By-laws; passengers' furniture and household goods which have been in actual use by such passengers for at least one year, not exceeding £400 Australian currency in value for each adult passenger* . . .	Free	Free	Free		No change (Under new Item 409 (A))	
	* Two members of a family, being children, may be reckoned as one adult.]						
	(*A*) *Passengers' personal effects, furniture and household goods, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws*		No change (Under former Item 409 (A))		Free	Free	Free

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £*A*125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

(*Continued on next page*)

EFTA Bulletin Economic Study

The May issue of the European Free Trade Association *Bulletin* includes a special study made by the Economic Department of EFTA. Copies from 32, chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland.

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Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:		
Medicines, viz.:		
Acrylic resin and coal tar, combined	285 (B) (1)	Free
Biogenous stimulins		
Ethyloestrenol		
Paramethasone acetate		
ELECTRICAL:		
Extensometers, and accessories specially designed for use therewith	449 (A) (1)	Free
MISCELLANEOUS MACHINES AND APPLIANCES:		
Couplings:		
Including shanks, for use with rotary and percussive rock drills or with extension rods specially designed for use therewith		
PENS, ruling, of the types having separate adjustable blades		

Amended By-laws

The following by-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CONTAINERS, imported empty, for the purpose of being filled with radioactive isotopes, and forthwith to be exported, under security	400	Free
KINDERGARTEN MATERIALS for use in kindergarten teaching, the following:		
Blocks, shaped, which can be assembled to resemble buildings, in outfits, with or without spheres on stands representing trees	349	Free
Ellipsoids, hollow, plastic, coloured, in sets of 6 or more ellipsoids which break into halves and nest one inside the other		
Pegboard and pegs, with or without drilled beads, geometrical or symbolic shapes, in outfits		
Train sets, wooden, comprising engine, rolling stock, grooved interlocking track sections and parallelepiped blocks		
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD:		
Coated printing paper, containing more than 55 per cent. mechanical pulp, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (F) (3) (c)	334 (F) (3) (a)	Free
NOTE: For the purpose of Item 334 (F) (3) (a) the mechanical pulp content is to be determined on the total *pulp* content, i.e. excluding the coating ingredients.		
PASSENGERS' FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS which have been in use and possession overseas by a passenger for not less than 12 months preceding his departure for Australia to a value of: per adult passenger – not exceeding £1,000 per child passenger of an adult passenger – not exceeding £500	409 (A)	Free
PASSENGERS' PERSONAL EFFECTS, provided they are the passenger's own exclusive property, are or have been in his possession, are for his own use, and are not intended for gift, sale, exchange or trade, as follows:		
(1) The passenger's own wearing apparel, except articles of fur apparel other than the following, viz.:		
(a) articles of fur apparel which have been in the possession and use of the passenger for a period of at least twelve months prior to shipment to Australia;		
(b) articles of fur apparel in respect of which, if purchased in the United Kingdom, the Collector is satisfied that 'Purchase Tax' has been paid;		
(c) articles of fur apparel which were in the possession of the passenger prior to his or her departure from Australia for overseas;		
(d) articles of fur apparel which were manufactured in Australia; and		
(e) articles of fur apparel which do not exceed £50 Australian currency in value each;		
(2) Articles, excluding cigarettes, cigars, tobacco and spirituous liquors, of personal use of the type normally carried on the person or in the passenger's personal baggage including jewellery, brushes, toilet requisites, articles for personal adornment and articles of a utilitarian nature;		
(3) (a) Cigarettes not exceeding 400, or as an alternative, cigars not exceeding one pound by weight or tobacco not exceeding one pound by weight;		
(b) Spirituous liquors not exceeding three reputed quarts;		
(4) Cameras of non-commercial types;		
(5) Films, exposed (or exposed and developed) for cinematographs and recording incidents of the passenger's travels abroad;		
(6) Portable gramophones and gramophone records;		
(7) Radio receiving sets, portable, battery operated, but not including television sets;		
(8) Portable typewriters;		
(9) Personal sporting requisites including sporting rifles, rifles for range competitions, sporting guns, and camp equipment of travelling sportsmen;		
(10) Riding saddles;		
(11) Surgical, dental or veterinary hand instruments;		
(12) Tradesmen's hand tools;		
(13) Portable equipment of the kind normally owned by employee workers for the carrying out of their particular trades;		
(14) Bicycles;		
(15) Motor cycles (with or without sidecars);		
(16) A motor car, motor van or motor truck not in excess of one such vehicle for any one family, under security, and subject to the following conditions:		
(a) that evidence is produced to and to the satisfaction of the Collector that the following requirements are or have been complied with:		
(1) the passenger has come to Australia with the intention of forthwith taking up permanent residence in Australia; and		
(2) the vehicle was, for the whole of the period of eighteen months immediately preceding the passenger's departure for Australia, personally owned and used overseas by the passenger in the country in which he was living; and		
(b) that the vehicle is not sold or otherwise disposed of in Australia: by or on behalf of the passenger, or in the event of his prior decease, by or on behalf of his legal personal representative, within two years after the date of its importation into Australia;		
(17) Machinery, plant and equipment, secondhand, not being goods or a class or kind of goods named in a preceding clause being the personal property of a passenger who has come to Australia for the first time and who intends to reside forthwith permanently in Australia, under security, and subject to the following conditions:		
(a) Evidence is produced to the Collector that the goods have been in the passenger's personal use and possession overseas for not less than one year immediately preceding his departure for Australia; and		
(b) the Collector is satisfied that the passenger is or will be in position to put to his own use the goods aforesaid; and		
(c) the goods will for a continuous period of two years be put to use in Australia by the passenger for the purpose for which they are intended; and		
(d) the goods will not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of, by or on behalf of the passenger, or in the event of his prior decease, by or on behalf of his legal personal representative, before the expiration of the two-year period referred to in sub-clause (c).		
WOVEN PIECE-GOODS of man-made fibres or containing man-made fibres, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (D) (1) (a), viz.:		
Of man-made fibres, in widths not less than 69 inches, for use, in widths not less than 69 inches, with laundry machines, under security	105 (D) (4)	Free
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS:		
Linen or in chief part by weight of linen, not containing wool or 20 per cent. or more by weight of man-made fibres, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (M) (3) (b), viz.:		
Woven from single yarns, in widths not exceeding 52 inches, bleached, dyed or coloured or printed, not waterproofed, weighing not more than 10 ounces per square yard	105 (M) (3) (a)	5% *ad val.*
Woven from single yarns, weighing not more than 10 ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of screen or roller printed fabrics, under security		

Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Cancelled By-laws		
The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will be classified under the substantive items indicated:		
MISCELLANEOUS MACHINES AND APPLIANCES:		
Filling and closing machines, automatic, for packing and sealing in preformed flat bags, products in powder or granular form	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Forming, filling and sealing machines, bag, horizontal side seal		
Washing machines, laundry, in which the diameter of the inner cylinder exceeds 48 inches or the length of the inner cylinder exceeds 100 inches		
Washing machines, laundry, of any type and irrespective of size, in which the cylinder does not revolve in the detergent liquor and in which the detergent liquor is brought into contact with the load by means of scoops embodied in the cylinder.	176 (E) (3)	15% *ad val.*

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
FRUITS:		
Fresh, whole, preserved by maintenance at temperatures below 0° Centigrade, whether or not having sugar added for flavouring and/or preservation of colour only	52 (C)	2s. 3d. per cental Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
NOTE: These goods are normally packed in paper cartons and not in air-tight containers.		
Fresh, whole, preserved in sugar, in air-tight containers. Classification to be determined on importation.		
Fresh, pulped, whether preserved by maintenance at temperatures below 0° Centigrade or otherwise, not including passion fruit pulp	54 (A)	Various
PENCILS:		
Ballpoint and parts identifiable for use solely or principally with ballpoint pencils:		
Complete or substantially complete but for the ink reservoir (at one-half of the specific rate or the *ad valorem* rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty) (*vide* Parts Order)*	347 (B) (1)	2s. per dozen, less 10% *ad val.*, or 12½% *ad val.*, whichever rate returns the higher duty
PENS:		
Ballpoint and parts identifiable for use solely or principally with ballpoint pens:		
Complete or substantially complete but for the ink reservoir (at one-half of the specific rate or the *ad valorem* rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty) (*vide* Parts Order)*		
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS:		
Projectors, image (other than cinematograph):		
Designed for the projection of slide or film strip transparencies on to a screen external to the projector	382 (D) (1) (a)	5% *ad val.* and, in addition, a temporary duty of £2 10s. each.
Designed for the projection of slide or film strips, not covered by Item 382 (D) (1) (a)	382 (D) (1) (b)	5% *ad val.* and, in addition, a temporary duty of 3s. each.
NOTE: As a general rule, projectors of Item 382 (D) (1) are those which are designed for the projection of slide or film strip transparencies only. The item does not apply to such projectors as epidiascopes or epivisors which are designed to project an image of an opaque object.		
PIECE-GOODS AND TEXTILE FABRICS:		
Narrow woven fabrics and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, of a width not exceeding 30 centimetres, with woven or false selvedges, including such fabrics with printed or embossed designs thereon, but not including seamless tubular fabrics, impregnated or coated fabrics, fabrics wholly or in chief part by weight of glass fibre, or goods covered by Item 107 (B), 107 (C), 118, 120 (C) or 331 (B) (2) (b):		
Tinsel, exceeding 2½ inches in width	107 (D) (4)	27½% *ad val.*
NOTE:		
(a) The term 'tinsel' appearing in Item 107 (D) (4) is to be interpreted as applying only to metallized threads or cloth incorporating all metal thread or metallized yarn being textile yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process. Specifically it excludes threads made from, or cloth incorporating, only metal strip covered with plastic material (e.g. Lurex 'yarn').		
(b) Tinsel narrow woven fabrics only fall into Item 107 (D) (4) in the following circumstances:		
(i) every warp (or weft) thread is partly or wholly covered with tinsel as defined in Note (a) above and the weft (or warp) is wholly of textile.		
(ii) every alternate warp (or weft) thread is wholly covered with tinsel as defined in Note (a) above, the weft (or warp) being wholly of textile.		
Other:		
Filter cloth for mines and oil mills	127	Free
Press cloth for oil mills		
NOTE: Classification of these goods under Item 127 is restricted: to filter cloth actually used in mines or oil mills, and press cloth actually used in oil mills, and the Collector may require security that the goods are so used.		
Tinsel cloth not covered by Item 107 (D)	106 (A)	5% *ad val.*
NOTE:		
(a) The term 'tinsel cloth' appearing in Item 106 (A) is to be interpreted as applying only to metallized threads or cloth incorporating all metal thread or metallized yarn being textile yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process. Specifically it excludes thread made from, or cloth incorporating, only metal strip covered with plastic material (e.g. Lurex 'yarn').		
(b) Tinsel cloth only falls into Item 106 (A) in the following circumstances:		
(i) every warp (or weft) thread is partly or wholly covered with tinsel as defined in Note (a) above and the weft (or warp) is wholly of textile.		
(ii) every alternate warp (or weft) thread is wholly covered with tinself as defined in Note (a) above, the weft (or warp) being wholly of textile.		

* See Parts Order No. 30 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 18, 1962 (page 1100).

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Board Inquiry

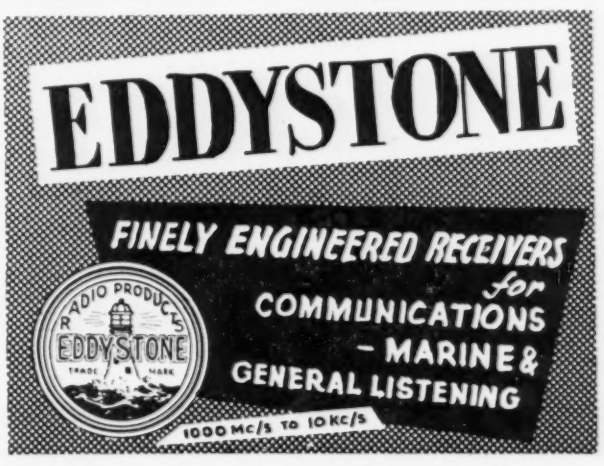
THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the questions whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) Drafting machines (Tariff Items 168(A)(2) and 415.)

(2) Phthalic anhydride (Tariff Item 280(H).)

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In

(*Continued on page* 1187)



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THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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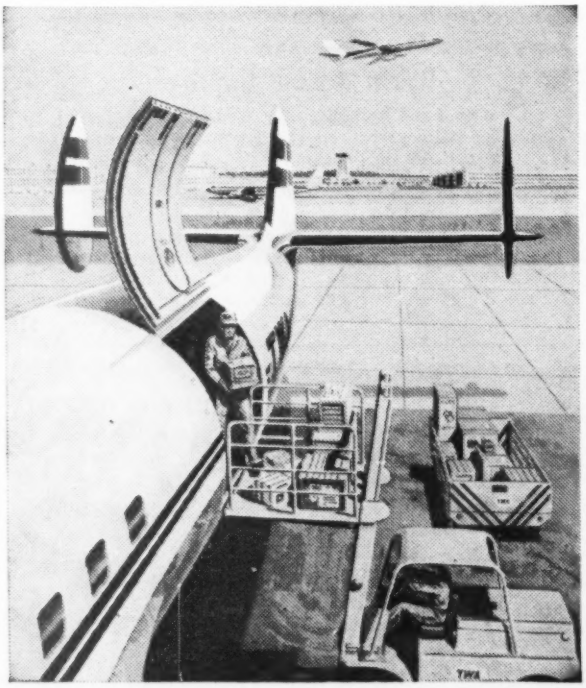

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accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than June 13, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 5613/62 and (2) 5614/62.

Full details of the Tariff Items mentioned above will be published in the next issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, and meanwhile may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 679.)

Further Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

Screens or sieves for machinery for sorting, screening etc., and wedge wires or bars used therein. (Mainly classifiable under Tariff Items 170 (B) (2), 170 (B) (3) and 208 (A) (2)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
170	(B) MINING AND METALLURGICAL MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, viz.:	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
	(2) High speed crushing rolls delivering a product of ½ inch or under; spare parts for cone crushers; electrically operated ore or pulp samplers; jaw crushers delivering a product of ½ inch or under; vibratory screening machines; ore weighing machinery, automatic ore samplers; ore feeders; ore conveyors, not including belting whether incorporated in or forming part of the complete ore conveyor or imported separately; ore belt distributors, not including belting whether incorporated in or forming part of the complete ore belt distributor or imported separately; stamper batteries (single or multiple stamps); ball mills; rod mills; tube mills; pebble mills; Huntington mills; roller mills of the Empire type; grinding pans; Chilean mills; steel balls for use in ball mills; classifiers; pulp pumps used in conjunction with ore dressing machines; thickeners; flotation machines; strakes; straking tables; jigs; vanners and concentrating tables; oil and re-agent feeders; lime feeders; vacuum filters; electrically operated filters; pressure filters; dryers; roasters; agitators; clarifiers; gold precipitation equipment; sintering machines; blast furnaces; bullion kettles; desilverizing kettles; bullion presses; cupelling furnaces; retorting furnaces; refining furnaces .			
	ad val.	7½	30 Primage duty	30
		(Other than dustry	for use in the under security)	mining in-
	ad val.	5	10	10
	(3) N.e.i. . . *ad val.*	7½	30	30
208	(A) MANUFACTURERS OF METAL, n.e.i.:			
	*(1) Wholly of brass, bronze or gunmetal . . *ad val.*	27½	50	50
	(2) Other. . . *ad val.*	27½	55	57½
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5	10

**Note: This sub-item is shown for information only; it does not form part of the reference.*

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than June 8, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 5550/62.

References to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962, (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

References have now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(1) Olive oil (Tariff Item 230 (A) (1) (a)).

(2) Four-cycle air-cooled internal combustion engines (Tariff Item 178 (B) (2)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Specific rates shown in Australian currency £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
178	MOTIVE POWER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES (except electric), viz.:			
	(B) Internal combustion piston engines:			
	(2) Air-cooled, not exceeding 10 brake horse-power, but not including compression ignition engines			
	motor cycle engines			
	fractional horse-power engines of the types used in models and toys:			
	(a) Four-cycle engines with horizontal driving shafts			
	ad val.	25%	42½%	52½%
	or { each	£6 10s.	£6 10s.	£6 10s.
	{ less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty and in addition, a temporary duty of			
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%
	(b) Other . *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%
	or { each	£6 10s.	£6 10s.	£6 10s.
	{ less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
230	(A) FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:			
	(4) (a) Olive . per gallon	3s.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2840 or 3145), quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 3474/62 and (2) C.R.E. 4065/62.

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 11 (pages 1045/1046), to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of phthalic anhydride.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations, temporary additional duties of 3½d. per lb. plus a further ½d. per pound for every ½d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is lower than 12½d. per lb. have been imposed.

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before April 26, 1962.

Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

MEXICO

Tax Exemptions for New Industries

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* of April 9, 1962, published a general declaration of tax exemptions under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries in favour of the manufacture of the following thermo-dynamic equipment: heat exchangers, distillation columns, pressure vessels, surface condensers, steam jets, water heaters for boilers and oil heaters for boilers.

This industry is declared to be a basic one, but in order to obtain the necessary benefits, interested firms must comply with the following conditions:

(a) Maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not affect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of dividends, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.
(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, whether they be in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under other names, whether in cash, stock or in credit, will be limited to the percentage of sales which will be determined by the Mexican authorities.
(c) Foreign technicians may only be employed during the first year of the concession.
(d) Total payments made to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc., must not exceed 20 per cent. of the total of such payments made to all personnel.
(e) Comply with the standards of quality which may be issued by the Mexican authorities.
(f) At least 80 per cent. of the apparatus to which the Declaration refers must be manufactured in the company's own plant.

Subject to the above conditions, exemptions of up to 10 years from payment of import duties (100 per cent.), stamp duties (100 per cent.), sales tax (100 per cent.) and income tax (40 per cent.) will be granted.

Import Licensing

BY DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, the dates stated, the following goods were subject to prior import licence:

Tariff No.	Description
Published on May 7, 1962.	
621.06.02	Wooden toothpicks
880.00.00	Tongue depressors
Published on May 9, 1962.	
679.00.02	Solder of iron oxide and aluminium

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Customs Tariff Change

BY DECREE No. 5889 dated May 7, 1962, the following changes have been made to the Dominican Republic Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	New Duty	Old Duty
			(R.D. $)	
168	Wire, whether galvanized or not	Gross Kilo	0·005	0·05
(a)	Barbed wire of whatever gauge	Gross Kilo	0·06	Free
(b)	Wire mesh for fencing or wire netting for fencing, including gates and gate posts	Gross Kilo	0·02	(No change)

Internal Consumption Tax Change

BY THE SAME Decree the Internal Consumption Tax on the following goods has been amended:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	New Rate	Old Rate
			(R.D. $)	
9	Barbed wire of a gauge less than No. 15	Gross Kilo	Free	0·15

VENEZUELA

Customs Tariff

BY A JOINT Resolution issued by the Venezuelian Ministries of Finance and Development, published in the *Official Gazette* of April 27, 1962, and effective from the same date, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows, and imports of items marked with the number four (4) are also subject to licence:

Item No.	Description	Duty
541-09-03	Medicaments prepared for parenteral use (injectable), n.e.s.:	
541-09-03-4	Monovitamin, analgesic, antianaemic and antipyretic medicaments (4)	Bs. 2·00
541-09-04	Medicaments prepared for internal (oral) use, n.e.s.:	
541-09-04-5	Monovitamin, polyvitamin, antihistamine, pectoral, antianaemic, antidiarrhoea, analgesic and antipyretic medicaments (4)	Bs. 2·00

By a further joint Resolution issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development, published in the *Official Gazette* of April 30, 1962, and effective from the same date, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows, and imports of items marked with the number four (4) have also been made subject to licence:

Item No.	Description	Duty
664-07	Laminated and other safety glass, of any shape or size, unframed:	
664-07-01	For vehicles, cut to size:	
664-07-01-1	Flat (4)	Bs. 0·05
664-07-01-2	In shapes, n.e.s.	Bs. 0·05

Shipments of merchandise covered by consular invoices dated either the same as or earlier than the effective dates will be exempt from the provisions of these Resolutions.

JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by the addition of the following items:

56. Envelopes.
57. Laundry Starch.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 378.)

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Conversion Rate

H.M. EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro reports that the conversion rate for the fiscal dollar, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties will be 317·10 Cruzeiros to the United States dollar during the month of May. The previous rate was 316·75 to the United States dollar (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13, 1962, page 833).

'Hints to Business Men' Visiting the Philippines

MAINLY BECAUSE OF important changes in the Import and Exchange control regulations in the Philippines it has been necessary to amend the information in this booklet. A corrigendum showing these changes is now available. A copy may be obtained on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928.)

A revised version of this booklet is in the course of preparation and will be published shortly.

U.S. Report on Porcelain Enamels

Monograph 44 entitled 'Effect of Exposure Site on Weather Resistance of Porcelain Enamels Exposed for Three Years' has been published by the United States Department of Commerce. Copies from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C. 15 cents (by post 19 cents).

UNITED STATES

Reductions in Import Duties

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has issued a Proclamation to give effect to the tariff reductions incorporated in the bilateral agreements between the United States and other contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which were announced last March (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, page 554). The date when the reductions will come into effect has not yet been definitely fixed but it is expected to be July 1, 1962. Further information about this will be published as soon as possible.

The following is a first instalment, to be followed by others in later issues of the *Board of Trade Journal*, of a list of items on which duties are being reduced. This list has been prepared by the Board of Trade by consolidating the various schedules of United States concessions annexed to the Proclamation. It is not the official consolidated United States schedule and it may, therefore, be subject to amendments or additions at a later date.

Most of the reductions in duty will be made in two stages as shown in Columns A and B of the list. Column A shows the rate becoming effective this year and Column B the rate which will come into force a year later. Where no rate is shown in Column B, there will only be a single reduction. Where two rates are shown in Column B, the reduction is to be made in three stages and the rate marked with an asterisk will not come into effect until two years after the initial reduction, i.e. in 1964.

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1	Oxalic acid	4·8 cents per lb.	4·3 cents per lb.	3·8 cents per lb.
2	Ethylene dibromide	·3 cents per lb. and 15% *ad val.*	2·7 cents per lb. and 13½% *ad val.*	2·4 cents per lb. and 12% *ad val.*
4	Ethyl alcohol for non-beverage purposes only	7·5 cents per gal	6·7 cents per gal	6 cents per gal.
5	All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations, and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially, and not specially provided for:			
	Barium compounds	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Monosodium glutamate preparations	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Potash salts	10½% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Salts derived from vegetable oils, animal oils, fish oils, animal fats or greases, or from fatty acids thereof	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
5 and 23	All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations, and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially, and not specially provided for, whether or not in any form or container specified in paragraph 23, Tariff Act of 1930:			
	Ammonium compounds (except ammonium silicofluoride)	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Beryllium oxide or carbonate	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Dicalcium phosphate	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	..
	Ergot derivatives	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Ergotamine tartrate	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated, and salts of sulphated fatty acids	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Magnesium salts and compounds	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Medicinal preparations (except any article otherwise provided for in this item and any article provided for otherwise than as a 'medicinal preparation' in any item 5 or items 5 and 23 of Part I of any previous Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)	12½% *ad val.*	11½% *ad val.*	10½% *ad val.*
	Salts and compounds of gluconic acid and combinations and mixtures of any such salts or compounds	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Tellurium	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Tellurium compounds	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Vitamins	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Aluminium salts and compounds not specially provided for	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Ammonium aluminium sulphate or ammonia alum	0·375 cents per lb.	0·34 cents per lb.	0·3 cents per lb.
	Potassium aluminium sulphate or potash alum	0·75 cents per lb	0·675 cents per lb.	0·6 cents per lb.
7	Ammonium phosphate	0·75 cents per lb.	0·675 cents per lb.	0·6 cents per lb.
8	Antimony salts and compounds not specially provided for (not including sulphides or tartar emetic)	1 cent per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	0·9 cents per lb and 22½% *ad val.*	0·8 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
11	Antimony oxide	1 cent per lb.	0·8 cents per lb.	0·6 cents per lb.
	Synthetic resins not specially provided for: acrylic, alkyd (nonbenzenoid), melamine, polyamide, polethylene, rosin ester, silicone, urea, and and mixtures of urea and melamine resins	3·4 cents per lb. and 25½% *ad val.*	3 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	2·75 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
14	Bleaching powder or chlorinated lime	0·3 cents per lb	0·27 cents per lb	0·25 cents per lb.
15	Theobromine	27·5 cents per lb	25 cents per lb	22 cents per lb.
18	Carbon tetrachloride	0·85 cents per lb	0·75 cents per lb	0·65 cents per lb.
20	Chalk or whiting or Paris white:			
	Precipitated	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
	Put up in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or discs, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red, and manufactures of chalk not specially provided for	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
21	Chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
22	Chemical compounds, salts, and mixtures of bismuth	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
23	[See paragraph 5].			
24	Medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures, and salts, containing of alcohol:			
	20% or less	20 cents per lb. and 12½% *ad val.*	18 cents per lb. and 11% *ad val.*	16 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*
	Over 20 and not over 50%	40 cents per lb. and 12½% *ad val.*	36 cents per lb. and 11 *ad val.*	32 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*
	Over 50%	80 cents per lb. and 12½% *ad val.*	64 cents per lb. and 11½% *ad val.*	48 cents per lb. and 11% *ad val.* *32 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*
	Extracts (not including flavouring extracts) and their combinations, containing 20% of alcohol or less	20 cents per lb. and 12½% *ad val.*	18 cents per lb. and 11% *ad val.*	16 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*
	Flavouring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavours, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations:			
	Unfit for beverage purposes, containing of alcohol:			
	20% or less	15 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	13·5 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*	12 cents per lb. and 7% *ad val.*
	Over 20 and not over 50%	30 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	20 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	10 cents per lb. and 36% *ad val.* *50% *ad val.*
	Over 50%	51 cents per lb. and 7½% *ad val.*	34 cents per lb. and 21½% *ad val.*	17 cents per lb. and 35½% *ad val.* *50% *ad val.*
	Fit for beverage purposes, containing of alcohol:			
	20% or less	7·5 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	6·75cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*	6 cents per lb. and 7% *ad val.*
	Over 20 and not over 50%	15 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	13·5 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*	12 cents per lb. and 7% *ad val.*
	Over 50%	30 cents per lb. and 7½% *ad val.*	27 cents per lb. and 7% *ad val.*	24 cents per lb. and 7% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
26	Chloral hydrate	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Terpin hydrate	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Thymol	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
27 (a) (1) (5)	Para-aminobenzoic acid; para-phenetidine; meta-dimethylaminophenol; para-nitrotoluene; meta-phenylenediamine; ortho-phenylenediamine; N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine; ortho-toluenesulfonamide; toluene-2, 4-diamine; and 2, 4-xylidine; all the foregoing products whether obtained, derived, or manufactured from coal tar or other source	3·5 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	Phthalic anhydride, whether obtained, derived, or manufactured from coal tar or other source	3 cents per lb. and 17% *ad val.*	2·7 cents per lb. and 15½% *ad val.*	2·4 cents per lb. and 14% *ad val.*
	Anthracene having a purity of 30% or more, whether obtained, derived, or manufactured from coal tar or other source	3·5 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 16% *ad val.*
	Naphthalene which, after the removal of all water, has a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or over, whether obtained, derived, or manufactured from coal tar or other source	1·75cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	1·6 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	1·4 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
27 (a) (3) (5)	All products, by whatever name known, which are similar to any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930, and which are obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in either of such paragraphs: 7-amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid; 5-amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid; 8-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid; 8-amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid; 6-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid; 8-amino-1-napthol-5-sulfonic acid; 4-amino-2-stilbenesulfonic acid; biligrafin acid; 3,5-diacetamido-2,4,6-triiodo-benzoic acid; gentisic acid; para-hydroxybenzoic acid; 1-hydroxy-2-carbazolecarboxylic acid; 2-hydroxy-3-dibenzofurancarboxylic acid; 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid; 7-nitronaphth [1, 2] oxadiazole-5-sulfonic acid; and 2, 4, 4', 5'-tetrachlorophenylsulfone	3·5 cents per lb. add 25% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 22½ %*ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	2-acetamido-3-chloroanthraquinone; ortho-acetoacetanisidide; ortho-acetoacetotoluidide; 2', 4'-acetoacetoxylidide; 1-amino-5-benzamidoanthraquinone; ortho-anisidine; para-anisidine; caprolactam monomer; 6-chloro-m-cresol [OH=1]; 4-chloro-2, 5-dimethoxyaniline [NH_2=1]; meta-diethylaminophenol; 1, 8-dihydroxy-4, 5-dinitroanthraquinone; 2, 4-dimethoxyaniline; 3-ethylamino-para-cresol; hexamethylene adipamide; iminodianthraquinone; 5-methoxy-meta-phenylenediamine; N-methylaniline; methylcylohexanone; dl-phenylephrine base; phenylsulfone;			

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	2-pyridinecarboxyaldehyde; sodium tetraphenylboron; 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (mesidine); and vinylcarbazole, mono	3·5 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	3·25cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	3 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
27 (a) (3) (4) (5)	All products, by whatever name known, which are similar to any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930, and which are obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in either of such paragraphs; and all mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the products provided for in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of paragraph 27 (a), Tariff Act of 1930: Hydroxycinnamic acid (including salts thereof); and 2-3-dichloro-1, 4-naphthoquinone	3·5 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	Products chiefly used as assistants in preparing or finishing textiles	3·5 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 16% *ad val.*
28 (a)	Colours, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930: Acid black 31, 50, 94, 129; acid blue 45, 54, 106, 127, 129, 143; acid brown 44, 46, 48, 58, 188, 189; acid green 40; acid red 130, 145, 174, 211; acid violet 19, 31, 41, 48; acid yellow 2, 75, 116; basic blue 3; basic orange 22; basic red 13, 14; basic yellow 1, 11, 13; direct black 62, 91; direct blue 86, 92, 106, 108, 109, 160, 172; direct brown 103, 115, 116; direct green 5, 29, 31; direct orange 37; direct red 83; direct yellow 28; disperse blue 30; disperse red 4; fluorescent brightening agent 18, 24, 32; ingrain blue 2; mordant black 8; mordant green 47; mordant red 17, 27; reactive black 1; reactive blue 1, 2, 4; reactive orange 1; reactive red 1, 2, 3, 5, 6; reactive yellow 1; solvent orange 11; solvent yellow 25; vat blue 2; vat brown 3; vat orange 2, 7; vat red 44; vat solubilized orange 3; vat violet 9, 13; and vat yellow 4, 20	40% *ad val.* but not less than 3·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.* but not less than 3·1 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.* but not less than 2·8 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
	Colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco-compounds, whether colourless or not, indoxyl and indoxyl compounds, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of			

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930	7 cents per lb. and 45% *ad val.*	6·3 cents per lb. and 40½% *ad val.*	5·6 cents per lb. and 36% *ad val.*
	Medicinals, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930:			
	2-benzyl-4, 5-imidazoline hydrochloride, methylphenethylhydantoin, phenylbenzylaminoethyl imidazoline hydrochloride, and all other medicinals derived from imidazoline or hydantoin	3·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
	5-ethyl-5-phenyl-hexahydropyrimidine-4:6-dione	3 cents per lb. and 21% *ad val.*	2·7 cents per lb. and 19% *ad val.*	2·4 cents per lb. and 17% *ad val.*
	Phenacetin; phenylephrine hydrochloride; sulfadiazine; sulfapyridine; sulfaguanidine; sulfamerazine; sulfamethazine; salicylazosulfapyridine; niacinamide; 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol; and 2 [1-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-dimethyl-aminopropyl] pyridine maleate	3·5 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	Artificial musk and other synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, not marketable as perfumery, cosmetics, or toilet preparations, and not mixed and not compounded, and not containing alcohol, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930:			
	Styrene	3·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
	Artificial musk	7 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	6·3 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	5·6 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
	Synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products, prepared from phenol, cresol, phthalic anhydride, coumarone, indene, or from any other article or material provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930, all these products whether in a solid, semi-solid, or liquid condition, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930	3·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	3·1 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	2·8 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
	Natural alizarin and natural indigo, and colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco-compounds, indoxyl, and indoxyl compounds, obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from natural alizarin or natural indigo	7 cents per lb. and 45% *ad val.*	6·3 cents per lb. and 40½% *ad val.*	5·6 cents per lb. and 36% *ad val.*
29	Cobalt oxide	4 cents per lb.	2·7 cents per lb.	1·5 cents per lb.
	Cobalt sulphate	2·5 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.	1·5 cents per lb.
	Cobalt salts and compounds other than cobalt oxide, sulphate and linoleate	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
30	Collodion and other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters or ethers, or of cellulose	15 cents per lb.	13·5 cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.
31 (a)	Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures containing cellulose acetate:			
(1)	In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, and waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate, all the foregoing, not made into finished or partly finished articles:			
	Wholly or in chief value of acrylic resins (not including powder or flakes)	21 cents per lb.	19 cents per lb.	17 cents per lb.
	Other (except such forms wholly or in chief value of acrylic resins)	10·5 cents per lb.	9 cents per lb.	7·5 cents per lb.
31 (b)	All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), and all compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which any such compound is the component material of chief value:			
(1)	In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles (except pyroxylin, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which pyroxylin is the component material of chief value):			
	Transparent sheets over 0·003 but not over 0·032 inch thick	19 cents per lb.	17 cents per lb.	15 cents per lb.
	Other sheets; carboxymethylcellulose and methyl cellulose in any form; and tubings from which meat casings are manufactured, made of hide fleshings (hide splits)	20 cents per lb.	18 cents per lb.	16 cents per lb.
(2)	Made into finished or partly finished articles of which any of the materials provided for in paragraph 31 (b) (1), Tariff Act of 1930, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:			
	Meat casings, finished or partly finished, made from tubings of hide fleshings (hide splits)	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
34	Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and all other drugs of vegetable or animal origin (except fish oils and fish-liver oils); any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
35	Derris, tube, or tuba root, and barbasco or cube root; all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol	2% *ad val.*	1% *ad val.*	..

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
36	Coca leaves	2 cents per lb.	1·7 cents per lb.	1·4 cents per lb.
	Digitalis	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*
38 and 1670 (b)	Extracts, dyeing and tanning, not containing alcohol (including those provided for temporarily in paragraph 1670 (b), Tariff Act of 1930):			
	Chestnut, divi-divi, and hemlock	6% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
	Chlorophyll, cutch, fustic, myrobalan, Persian berry, safflower, saffron, saffron cake, and sumac	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
	Extracts, decoctions, and preparations of vegetable origin used for dyeing, colouring, or staining, and not specially provided for (not including logwood, mangrove, myrobalan, oak, quebracho, valonia, urunday, and wattle)	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
40	Hexamethylenetetramine	5·5 cents per lb.	5 cents per lb.	4·5 cents per lb.
41	Edible gelatin, valued under 40 cents per pound	2 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	1·8 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	1·6 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Isinglass	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of glue or glue size	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
43	Drawing ink	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
	Ink and ink powders, not specially provided for	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
49	Magnesium carbonate, precipitated	0·5 cent per lb.	0·425 cent per lb.	0·35 cent per lb.
	Magnesium chloride, not specially provided for	0·53 cent per lb.	0·48 cent per lb.	0·42 cent per lb.
	Magnesium oxide or calcined magnesia	2·5 cents per lb	2·25 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.
50	Manganese borate, manganese resinate and manganese sulphate	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Manganese compounds and salts, not specially provided for	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
52	Oils, animal and fish:			
	Sperm, crude	1 cent per gal.	0·75 cent per gal.	0·5 cent per gal.
	Whale	2·5 cents per gal.	2·25 cents per gal.	2 cents per gal.
53	Olive oil, weighing with the immediate container less than 40 pounds	4·75 cents per lb. on contents and container	4·3 cents per lb. on contents and container	3·8 cents per lb. on contents and container
	Rapeseed oil	5·75 cents per gal.	5·2 cents per gal.	4·5 cents per gal.
	Sunflower oil	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
54	Sesame oil	2 cents per lb.	1·75 cents per lb.	1·5 cents per lb.
55	Alizarin assistant, Turkey red oil, sulphonated castor or other sulphonated animal or vegetable oils, soaps made in whole or in part from castor oil, and all soluble greases; all the foregoing, in whatever form, and suitable for use in the processes of softening, dyeing, tanning, or finishing, not specially provided for	17½% *ad val.*	15⅞% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
56	Oils and fats, the composition and properties of which have been changed by vulcanizing, oxidizing, chlorinating, nitrating, or any other chemical process, and not specially provided for	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
57	Combinations and mixtures of animal, vegetable, or mineral oils or of any of them (except combinations or mixtures containing essential or distilled oils), with or without other substances, not specially provided for, and not containing alcohol	25% *ad val.*, but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty	22½% *ad val.*, but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty	20% *ad val.*, but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty
58	Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol:			
	Essential and distilled oils not specially provided for (not including clove, peppermint, patchouli, sandalwood, vetivert, and cornmint oil)	6½% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
60	Perfume materials, not containing over 10 per cent. of alcohol:			
	Ambergris	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Civet	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Anethol, citral, heliotropin, ionine, rhodinol, terpineol, and all natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, all the foregoing not mixed and not compounded, and not specially provided for:			
	Anethol, citral, heliotropin, ionone, rhodinol, and terpineol	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Linalyl acetate	45% *ad val.*	40½% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*
	Other (not including geraniol, safrol, and hydroxycitronellal)	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Mixtures or combinations containing essential or distilled oils, or natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances	20 cents per lb. and 15% *ad val.*	18 cents per lb. and 13½% *ad val.*	16 cents per lb. and 12% *ad val.*
61	Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth soaps, pastes, theatrical grease paints, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations (not including bath salts):			
	Not containing alcohol	18½% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	Containing alcohol	20 cents per lb. and 18½% *ad val.*	18 cents per lb. and 17% *ad val.*	16 cents per lb. and 15% *ad val.*
62	Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded	20 cents per lb. and 30% *ad val.*	18 cents per lb. and 27% *ad val.*	16 cents per lb. and 24% *ad val.*
64	Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court plaster	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
65 (a)	Paints, colours, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colours:			
(2)	In tubes or jars not over 1½ pounds net weight each, valued at 20 cents or more per dozen pieces, and not assembled in paint sets, kits, or colour outfits	1·7 cents each and 10½% *ad val.*	1·5 cents each and 9½% *ad val.*	1·4 cents each and 8½% *ad val.*
(3)	In tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not over 1½ pounds net weight each, when assembled in paint sets, kits, or colour outfits, with or without brushes, water pans, outline drawings, stencils, or other articles	30% *ad val.* on the value as assembled	27% *ad val.* on the value as assembled	24% *ad val.* on the value as assembled
66	Pigments, colours, stains, and paints, including enamel paints, whether dry, mixed, or ground in or mixed with water, oil, or solutions other than oil, not specially provided for:			
	Cassel earth pigment or Vandyke brown pigment	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Chemical pigments, mineral earth pigments, and enamel paints	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Pearl essence	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*
	Other	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
69	Decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing chars or carbons, whether or not activated, and all activated chars and carbons	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
70	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colours containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
75	Spirit varnishes containing less than 5 per cent. of methyl alcohol	$1·10 per gal. and 12½% *ad val.*	99 cents per gal. and 11% *ad val.*	88 cents per gal. and 10% *ad val.*
78	Potassium:			
	Bromide	5 cents per lb.	4·5 cents per lb.	4 cents per lb.
	Ferricyanide or red prussiate of potash	3 cents per lb.	2·7 cents per lb.	2·3 cents per lb.
	Ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of potash	2 cents per lb.	1·8 cents per lb.	1·6 cents per lb.
	Hydroxide or caustic potash	0·5 cent per lb.	0·35 cent per lb.	0·2 cent per lb.
79	Sodium, potassium, beryllium, and caesium	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
80	Toilet soap:			
	Valued not over 20 cents per pound	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Valued over 20 cents per pound	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
81	Sodium:			
	Arsenate	1 cent per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.	0·8 cent per lb.
	Ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of soda	0·8 cent per lb.	0·7 cent per lb.	0·6 cent per lb.
	Nitrite	4·5 cents per lb.	4 cents per lb.	3·6 cents per lb.
	Silicate	0·375 cent per lb.	0·34 cent per lb.	0·3 cent per lb.
	Sulphate, anhydrous	$1·27 per ton	90 cents per ton	50 cents per ton
91	Vanadic acid, vanadic anhydride, and salts of the foregoing; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, wholly or in chief value of vanadium, not specially provided for	40% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.*
94	Collodion emulsion	18½% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*

(***To be continued***)

Reductions in Import Taxes

Section of Internal Revenue Code of 1954	Item	Rates of Tax		
		Present	New	
			A	B
4561	Whale oil (except sperm oil), whether or not refined, sulphonated, sulphated, hydrogenated, or otherwise processed	1·25 cents per lb.	1·125 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.
4571 (1)	Rapeseed oil and sunflower oil, whether or not refined, sulphonated, sulphated, hydrogenated, or otherwise processed	2·25 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.	1·8 cents per lb.

Escape Clause Application on Some China and Porcelain

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have instituted an investigation under the 'Escape Clause' procedure into imports of the following articles:

> 'China, porcelain and other vitrified wares, all the foregoing which are tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils (except hotel or restaurant ware or utensils), provided for in paragraph 212 of the Tariff Act of 1930.'

A public hearing will begin at 10 a.m. on **August 7, 1962,** in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Secretary of the Commission should be notified in writing, *at least five days before the hearing*, by any interested party desiring to be present, to produce evidence or to be heard.

Exporters are advised to ensure that their importers are represented at the above hearings, but if for any reason this is impossible, it is desirable that the exporter should submit direct to the Commission any information having a bearing on the investigation. This may be done by letter directed to the Commission, and it will

(*Continued on next page*)

?

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United States (*Continued*)

be considered by them in their general investigation without requiring appearance at the hearing. Exporters who make their representations in this way are requested to send copies to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade.

A copy of the application for the investigation, filed by the American Fine China Guild Inc., may be seen at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856), to whom any inquiries about this notice should be addressed. Copies of the application are also available for public inspection at the Tariff Commission's offices in Washington and New York.

Escape Clause Application on Vanillin Postponed

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 30 (page 713) about an 'Escape Clause' investigation into United States imports of Vanillin. The Public Hearing has now been postponed until 10 a.m. on May 31, 1962.

Imports of Tung Oil and Tung Nuts

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 13, 1961 (page 802) about a supplementary investigation under Section 22 of the United States Agricultural Adjustment Act into the quota restrictions on imports of tung oil and tung nuts.

President Kennedy has now issued a proclamation terminating these restrictions with effect from May 2, 1962.

CANADA

Marking of Imported Goods

THE FOLLOWING deletions, amendments and additions to the Canadian Marking of Imported Goods Order, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 5, 1960, with amendments on April 1 and August 26, 1960 and January 6, May 5, August 18 and October 13, 1961, have been made with effect from July 1, 1962:

The item dealing with *packages containing fresh fruit, vegetables or honey* is deleted. In its place the following item has been inserted:

'*Bicycles* shall be marked on the frame by means of a decalcomania transfer, metal plate or by etching, die stamping or engraving in contrasting colours so as to be readily apparent to the ultimate purchaser.'

The item dealing with *imitation totem poles* now reads:

'Articles in the style of Indian handicrafts, namely: woven baskets and trays; birch bark and cedar dugout canoes; ceremonial dress including headdress; jewellery; leather clothing with or without bead work; moccasins; snowshoes; imitation totem poles; ceremonial masks and rattles; wooden trays, bowls, etc., shall be marked in as conspicuous a manner as the nature of the goods will permit. When imported in and for sale to the ultimate purchaser in packages, boxes, envelopes or other containers, the packages, boxes, envelopes or other containers shall also be marked.'

The item dealing with *baseball gloves and mitts of leather* now reads:

'Athletic gloves and mitts including baseball and hockey gloves and mitts shall be marked by being die stamped on the palm of the glove or mitt in letters of a contrasting colour not less than one-eighth of an inch in height.'

The item dealing with *name or identification plates, identification cards, credit cards* now reads:

'Identification cards and credit cards of any material, of which the diameter or any side exceeds one-half inch, imported in sheet form or otherwise, shall be marked "Printed in . . . . . ." on the face thereof in the same manner as any other wording is shown thereon.'

The item dealing with *sewing machines and sewing machine heads* is deleted. In its place the following item has been inserted:

'*Ironing board pads and covers* shall be marked by means of a printed or woven label or ticket firmly attached to the article, or by a decalcomania transfer or stamp in a location which will be apparent to the ultimate purchaser. When imported in and for sale to the ultimate purchaser in packages, boxes or envelopes or other containers, the package, box, envelope or container shall also be marked.'

The one additional item is:

'*Power lawn mowers* shall be marked by means of a decalcomania transfer, metal plate or by die stamping or engraving in a contrasting colour so as to be readily apparent to the ultimate purchaser.'

This information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, Series D42, dated May 1, 1962.

Tariff Classification of Beams of Iron and Steel

WIDE FLANGE beams of iron and steel, of the following sizes, have been ruled by the Canadian Customs authorities not to be entitled to entry under tariff items 380 (2) or 380 (3) on or after the date quoted. After this date they will be dutiable under tariff item 380 (1) at the British Preferential Rate of 5 per cent. instead of free as hitherto:

May 30, 1962:

14″ x 8″ x 43, 48 and 53lb. per foot.

Note: The 'Made in Canada' rulings contained herein merely refer to tariff classification under tariff items 380 (2) and 380 (3) and are not to be construed as 'class or kind' decisions.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, Series D50-64, dated May 9, 1962.

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Horizontal Plastic Injection Moulding Machines, sometimes known as Plastic Injection Moulding Presses, with shot capacities of up to and including 6 ounces. To determine shot capacities in ounces, polystyrene, recognized as the standard rating material, is to be used. (Ruling effective May 21, 1962.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, Series D51-11-1, dated April 30, 1962.

Customs Act Amendment

A BILL has been passed by the Canadian House of Commons amending the Customs Act, in respect of: the time within which a request for re-determination or re-appraisal may be made to the Customs authorities; the time within which damage or misdescription of goods must be verified in order to qualify for a refund or abatement of duty.

Full details of the changes can be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 685 or 550.)

Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

THE CANADIAN Department of National Health and Welfare have issued Trade Information Letter No. 206 concerning changes in the regulations regarding net contents of products in pressurized containers.

Copies of the letter can be inspected at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

N.Y. Times Supplement on Houston

The international edition of *The New York Times* dated May 17, contains a supplement which reports on the second largest port in the United States – Houston. Inquiries for copies may be addressed to the London office, Adelphi Building, London, W.C.2.

Subscriptions and Sales

READERS ARE REMINDED that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at either of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to WATerloo 4944, Extension 1195.

PORTUGAL

Changes to Import Drawback System

BY DECREE No. 44293 of April 23, 1962, the Portuguese Government has authorized the importation under the drawback system of cassiterite destined to the extraction of metallic tin.

By *Decree No. 44294* of April 23, 1962, the Portuguese Government has made changes concerning the importation under the drawback system of aluminium rod destined exclusively to the manufacture of aluminium electric conductor cables which do not contain lubricating compound. The import duties on the raw material calculated in respect of the net weight of the conductor cables exported shall be refunded.

By *Decree 44296* of April 24, 1962, the Portuguese Government has made changes concerning the importation under the drawback system of aluminium strip of not less than 0·3 mm. thickness destined to the manufacture of containers for the canning of fish. The shapes of the containers for export, as also the amounts of the duties to be refunded, shall be determined by Ministerial despatch.

Copies of these Decrees may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 550 or 685.)

By *Decree No. 44282* of April 17, 1962, the Portuguese Government authorizes the importation under the drawback system of raw jute destined to the manufacture of threads, cords, cables, fabrics and sacks.

An abbreviated translation and a copy of the Portuguese text may also be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Imports of Raw Tomatoes

THE MINISTER for Agriculture in the Irish Republic has announced that under the Tomatoes (Regulation of Import) Order, 1948, the importation of raw tomatoes is prohibited, except under licence, as from June 1, 1962, until further notice.

Customs Duty on Cement

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Cement (Amendment) Act, 1962 (Commencement) Order, 1962, appointing May 15, 1962, as the date on which the Cement (Amendment) Act, 1962, No. 4 of 1962 comes into operation. This Act and Order have the effect of repealing the prohibition on the importation of hydraulic cement with effect from May 15, 1962. Simultaneously, the *general* licensing arrangement (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 25, 1961, page 428) whereby hydraulic cement might be imported without payment of the duty thereon (shown at Ref. No. 45/6 of the Customs and Excise Tariff) has lapsed.

Accordingly, Roman cement, Portland cement and any other hydraulic cement imported on or after **May 15, 1962,** are liable to the duty at Tariff Ref. No. 45/6 at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* (full rate) or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (preferential rate applicable to goods of United Kingdom or Canadian origin) but are not subject to prohibition on importation.

Ordinary Licensing Provisions

Provision exists for importation under licence without payment of duty or on payment of duty at a reduced rate. The question of the issue of such licences is one for consideration by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, and any applications for individual licences should be addressed to that Department.

Economic Survey of Sweden

'Sweden' is the title of an economic survey issued by O.E.C.D. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, 3s.

Turkish Economic Review

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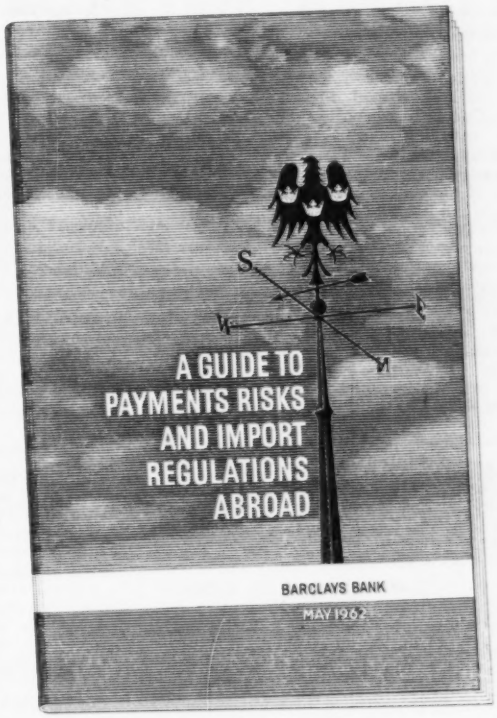

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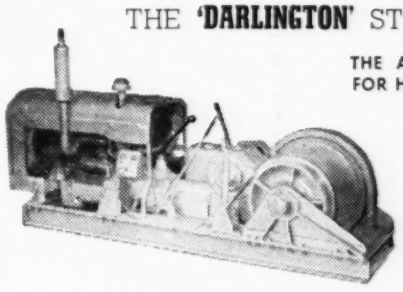

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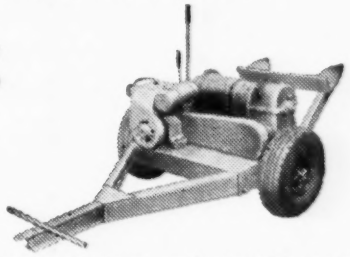

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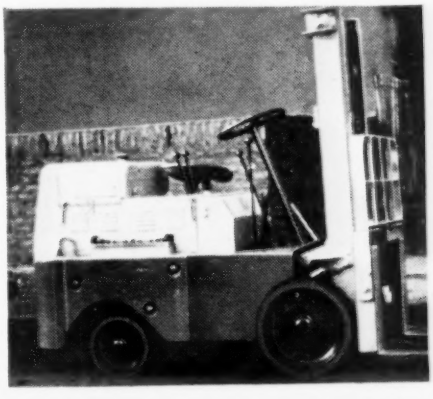

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